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No. 11

THE RED CROSS CURRANT.

THIS variety of recent introduction is considered a substantial gain for the fruit-grower and for the private garden. The Red Cross is a seedling produced by Jacob Moore, the well-known originator of new fruits, and who is worthy of special respect and congratulation for this achievement. The seed was derived from the Cherry currant, artificially crossed with the White Grape currant. The seedling shows plainly, to some extent at least, the influence of both parents. It has the large size and color of berry of the cherry, and the longer stem and milder quality of the white grape. The plant is a strong, vigorous grower and very productive, more so than either of the parent plants. Compared with the Fay currant the bunches of the Red Cross are longer and the berries hold their size better to the end of the stem, averaging larger and more uniform. The berries are sweeter than the Fay or the Cherry, the latter being particularly acid. The Red Cross is remarkably productive, and the clusters grow in groups or masses, instead of being singly distributed over the plant, an arrangement which favors rapid picking or gathering, and another feature conducing to the same end is the length of stem between the spur and the fruit, allowing the picker to take off the stems without interference of the berries with the fingers; these are important points, especially to the commercial grower, as they will be indicated in the expense account at the end of a season. Looking over all the varieties of red currants available for the market growers where we find the Red Dutch, the Cherry, the Victoria, Prince Albert, La Versailles, North Star and Pomona it will be seen that the Red Cross surpasses each of these in one or more characteristic points and is their equal in any particular. Compared with the Red Dutch it surpasses it in size of berry and cluster and in quality of fruit and productiveness, while it is quite its equal in vigor and habit of plant. Its large berries and longer clusters and better quality as well as other points, make it more desirable than the Cherry, and so with each of the others mentioned it appears to stand out ahead of them in some important feature, distinguishing it as their superior, and as the leading variety either for the market or the home garden.

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INDIA.

INDIA is the greatest of all the vast foreign possessions of the English crown,—greatest not only in resources and wealth, but in the opportunity the country offers for an outlet of home productions and a display of the governing ability of the Anglo-Saxon race. The soil of India is very fertile, yielding three crops yearly. The population of the country, numbering nearly 300,000,000, is almost wholly engaged in farming. One would think that this great number, engaged in cultivat-

ing the soil through the long period that has elapsed since India has been peopled, would have advanced the methods of agriculture to a high degree of perfection. Such, however, is not the case. The methods now employed in preparing the ground, sowing the seed and harvesting the grain are about the same that were used when Abraham

lived, or 2,000 years before the Christian era. Under English rule great improvement is being made in methods and output. The government has established great irrigating systems to fertilize arid regions, and model farms operated under its own direction, which are of great benefit to the farmers.

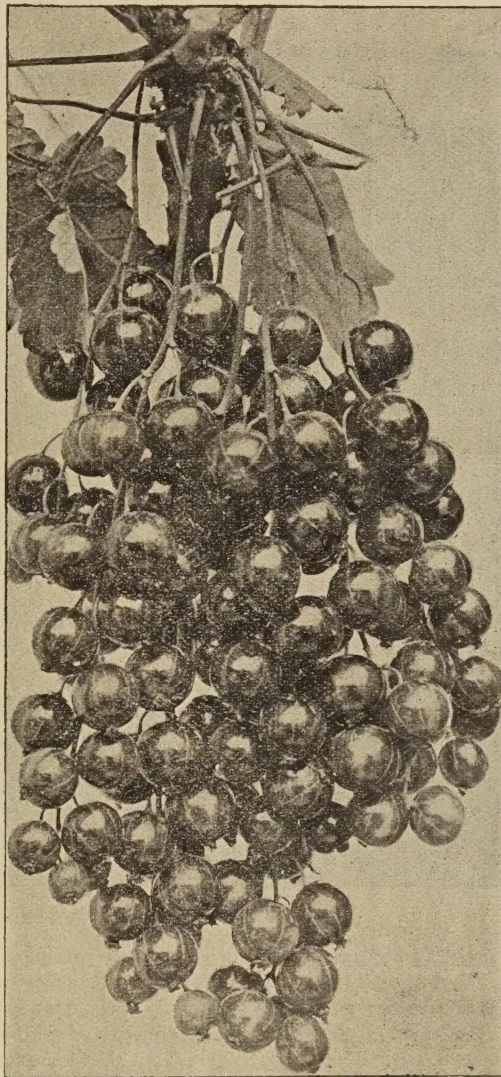
We who live in this favored land hardly understand the conditions that exist in India. It will be possible to mention only briefly a few things wherein India differs from America. In the first place the people of India are ignorant,—about two per cent. only of the population can either read or write. The people are extremely poor and badly fed. The comforts of their homes,—if their huts can be called homes,—are few; they have no roomy houses, with carpets, and tables, and chairs, and lamps to give cheer; no kitchen, or sitting-room, or parlor, or bed-room. Their houses generally have but one room and that quite bare and cheerless. Then a farmer cannot own the land he works; it all belongs to the government and can only be held in trust, as has been the custom for thousands of years. How could our farmers take any interest in working their land if they knew that it was impossible ever to own the land they till!

The climate of India differs materially from ours. India is a tropical country, and in nearly all parts it is hot, indeed, very hot for months at a time. The low-lying districts of the eastern portion, stretching from Calcutta to the extreme southern portion of India, are never so much as cool. Such climatic conditions have sapped the inhabitants of nerve and vitality. Another reason why India is so different from our own land, is due to their religious belief. Religion is the Hindoo's master. It rules him with an iron hand. It enters intimately into all the social customs

RED CROSS CURRANT.

of the people, their marriages, their feasts, their journeyings and pilgrimages, their business transactions, their demise and cremation. Hindooism is religion and religion is Hindooism in all Hindoo thought and life. All this would be commendable were Hindooism true and elevating. Alas, truth and elevation are not an integral part of Hindooism. It holds its devotees to a course that denies independence of action or thought, and, as a consequence, the Hindoo people are a race of abject and deplorable slaves, slaves to custom, to religion, to caste, and to error. From these considerations possibly some idea may be gained regarding the actual conditions that obtain in India. With all these peculiarities it is really a wonderful country. Under the fostering care of England the country is evolving new life.

It may be interesting to note how English people live in India. Those



who have been used to a climate like ours cannot, without great danger and sacrifice, live as the natives do, so they adopt a style that prudence and experience have suggested as best suited to the conditions that exist there. In nearly all the large cities the houses of the Europeans are found in the suburbs, surrounded by large plots of ground, often four or five acres in extent. Thus the noisome smells of the thickly crowded native city are in a measure avoided, and one is shut out from the peculiar noises and cries and thrumming of oriental instruments of music and the clouds of dust that continually swell up from the great cities. The houses occupied by the Europeans are usually built on a plan that will allow of lofty rooms and ample ventilation. They are only one story high and have a large veranda across the front and rear. Thus the hot sun is kept out and free circulation is allowed. The kitchen is a small house, all by itself, at one side of the dwelling-house, or in the rear. Owing to the extreme heat, white women cannot possibly do their own work. The climate is such that manual work is simply out of the question. Servants are easily obtainable and with their assistance, when one has a genius for managing them, living in that country is not only tolerable but even pleasant. Servants will work indefinite hours each day for a dollar and a half a month, and support themselves; they are neat, quiet and almost invariably perform their respective duties in an efficient manner. It takes twelve or fifteen servants to run a house well; many ladies have

in the morning—the cook serves in your room what is known as “Chhota Hazree” or the small breakfast; it comprises tea, two pieces of toast with fruit, and an egg if desired. At about 10 o'clock breakfast is served; this consists of a milk dish, then a meat course followed by an Indian dish prepared in the inimitable Hindustani fashion. Curry and rice is the most common Hindustani breakfast dish; this dish is very well suited to tempt the appetite in a hot country and all Europeans are fond of it. To prepare it the rice is first boiled skilfully so that every kernel remains whole. The curry is made of chicken or beef as a foundation, stewed with a mixture of various India spices, this compound being well oiled with refined butter or ghee as it is called in India. This curry is served with the rice and further seasoned with chutnee and makes one of the most palatable of dishes. In some of the favored sections of India where it is cool for a few weeks of the year, coffee is served during the cool season. At three in the afternoon luncheon is served; this meal consists of fruit, bread, butter and jam with tea and cold meat. Dinner is served at eight o'clock in the evening, and is a formal occasion; the courses consist of soup, a side dish, two or more meat courses, pulao, another India dish, cake and pudding, followed by nuts, fruits, etc.; after which the ladies withdraw to the sitting room and the gentlemen indulge in conversation, coffee and cigars. To close the day, tea is served in the sitting room before retiring.



From original photograph.

NATIVE INDIAN PLOWMEN, TEAM AND PLOW.

even larger numbers. The matter of expense is not a serious matter to the wives of European officials, who draw excellent salaries. In the illustration, on the next page, a group of servants is shown who have been supplied with uniform dress by the lady of the house.

The head servant of every house is called the bearer. Upon him devolves the responsibility of the general management of all the servants, except the cook. His particular duties are to dust and arrange the furniture and to attend the door when callers arrive. When a lady drives up in her carriage the bearer goes to the carriage door with a card tray to receive her card. He conveys it to his mistress who sends back the word “salaam” if she is prepared to receive callers. If she does not care to receive, the servant returns to the carriage and says “Dwarzi bund” which is, the door is shut. The next servant in importance is the cook. This important individual is, because of caste reasons, a Mohammedan; Hindoos will not handle or cook meat; Mohammedans will, so Mohammedans do the cooking in European families. This servant not only cooks but buys all the provisions. It is necessary to hold this important personage to strict account, for, unless he is so held, he will run up bills that are astonishing. What he buys in the market, how he buys it and how he prepares what he buys for the table, would require time to describe. The food served to Europeans is partly like that served here and partly like that which the natives themselves eat. Here is the order of meals for one day: At rising—five o'clock

To assist in serving all these meals during the day the cook has the assistance of two men, or even more, who are called khidmadgars, or waiters. They wear flowing garments of spotless whiteness. Their heads are covered with yards of filmy white goods wound time and time again about like a turban. They never speak above a whisper while on duty, and with bare feet they glide noiselessly and quickly in and out, serving the different courses. Besides the cook, and these helpers who wait on the table, there is another quiet and placid individual who sits on his feet in the kitchen and washes the dishes. He is known as the michalchee, or dishwasher.

All the household servants have not yet been enumerated. There is the indispensable bhiste or water carrier. He supplies all the bath rooms with water, provides the kitchen with water and waters the shrubs and flowers. As he has to pull all the water from a deep well by hand, his duties are by no means light. Then there is the mither, or sweeper, who sweeps the rooms and attends to the conservancy of the bath rooms. The mally, or gardener, looks after the culture of flowers in the garden, and cares for the lawn. At every meal he has the table decorated handsomely with flowers. Besides these servants the watchman has duties that are peculiar to housekeeping in India, and then there is the syce and his assistants whose duties require them to give constant attention to their master's horses and carriages. The ayah, or lady's maid, is the only woman servant connected with a European household in India.

With all these individuals to assist in making life in tropical India tolerable or even pleasant, there is still a deep longing in every woman's heart for the home land and home scenes.

Should you who read this ever have occasion to travel extensively, by all means include India in your plans. Taste for yourself the charms of oriental life. If once you should get a glimpse of life in the far East, the impression will always remain like a fond and pleasant dream.

FRANK W. FOOTE.

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GROWING BULBS IN WATER.

ALMOST every one can succeed in raising winter bulbs, only an occasional failure being noted, and I believe that to be almost invariably from too little water being given during the time that the bulbs are making rapid growth. If one would follow Mother Nature's methods more closely in all kinds of gardening, success will often be the result. During early spring when these bulbs are growing and blossoming out of doors, the earth is water soaked most of the time from the recently melted snow and the rains which fall so frequently at that season. Then, too, there is usually a heavy mulch over the bulb beds, which is left on until about the time of flowering, which has the effect of keeping the water from evaporating out of the soil.

sion can be kept up from Thanksgiving until Easter. For two years I have raised Paper White narcissus in water only, as I find that many more bulbs bloom in water than in earth, the flowers are larger and remain perfect much longer. If one could remember to keep the soil always in a muddy condition, doubtless they would do fully as well in earth. The bulbs will bear considerable crowding when planted in water, and a magnificent display of flowers be obtained from a dish of the bulbs. I have had a dozen paper white grandiflora bulbs in an eight inch dish, and nine in one six inches in diameter.

One season I gave a friend half a dozen each of paper white narcissus and double Van Sion daffodils, telling her to plant the former in water and the latter in soil. When I went to see them I found the Van Sions blooming beautifully in a bowl of water and the narcissus dragging out a miserable existence in dry earth, for want of the abundance of water they love so well. It was a great surprise to me to see the Van Sions, the flowers being fully half as large again as mine were which were growing in moist earth, the foliage was broad and rank, reminding me more of iris than daffodil leaves. All of the narcissus family require a great amount of water, and it is probably the lack of it that often prevents the buds opening, as many complain of being the case with plants both in the garden and in pots.

The little crocus also does beautifully in water. I use a deep dish,



From original photograph.

A GROUP OF INDIAN HOUSE SERVANTS.

When we raise these bulbs in the window garden, we water them once in a day or two, often taking no particular pains to see that it penetrates to the bottom of the pot. These roots which, in their natural state are in cool, moist earth all the time, when transplanted to the house often become dry and the soil baked, yet we look for the same great clusters of flowers and rank foliage that we see in beds on the lawn. I prefer to raise most of my hyacinths in earth, but if I could not give them sufficient water I should think best to raise them all in water. Twice a day is none too often to give them water, and if the air of the room is hot and dry, three times will be better than two.

Bulbs cannot stand as great an amount of heat when grown in water, for this reason people can grow them who do not keep sufficient fire during the night to keep other plants in good condition. They want a cool situation at any time, but when in water they should have a temperature at least 10° cooler to bring them to the highest perfection. Any colored glass will do for raising hyacinths, but a clear glass will seldom be a success as the roots require to be in a dark place. When planting daffodils, narcissus, jonquil, crocus, Chinese and Golden Sacred Lily, use deep glass dishes, placing an inch of sand in the bottom, and propping up the bulbs with small pebbles.

I plant all the bulbs at the same time (if my dishes hold out) water being placed in only a few of them, the rest being set away in a dark closet until I am ready to start them to growing. In this way a succes-

placing a thick layer of moss in the bottom in which the bulbs are set thickly. Fill up with water and watch carefully so as to refill as fast as it disappears. They grow and blossom to such an extent that often there is little life left in them when the flowering season is over. The only disadvantage in raising bulbs in water is that the leaves are so weak and brittle that they tip over and break off from their own weight, this is caused by the plants being forced too rapidly, and if less heat is given them, a slow but healthy growth will be the result, the foliage will not be so tall and spindling and the flowers will be held well above the leaves thus showing off to much better advantage.

Amaryllis formosissima forces well in water, but the bulbs do much better if kept dormant until February. They are then ready to start quickly and will blossom in a short time, while if planted in October with the other bulbs they start into very feeble growth, often not blooming at all. Their resting season is during winter, and their wants must be respected or they fail to do their best.

I have tried all the common bulbs in water with the exception of the *Ornithogalum*, and those I intend to experiment with the coming season.

O. Arabicum I hardly expect to succeed with, but shall try it for my own satisfaction. Too much richness in the soil often causes failure of the bulbs to bloom, causing them to grow too much to foliage, so it may be that water with no plant food at all, will cause the bulb to produce flowers better than when grown in soil.

Z.

THE PRIME REQUISITE.

A LADY was admiring my little shelf-full of bright hued hyacinths. The time was January, cold and bleak, and the brightness of the gay blossoms was in striking contrast with the world outside.

"What," asked the lady, "do you consider the prime requisite in bulb culture?"

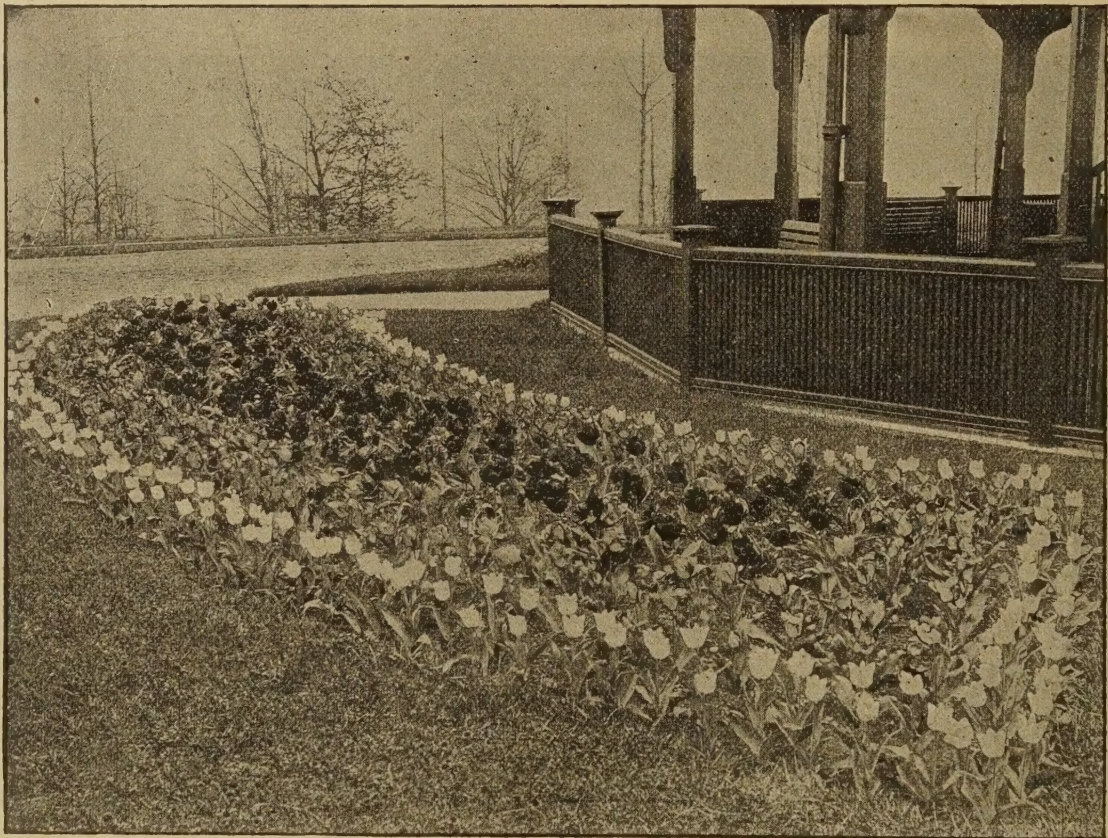
The question had never been put so forcibly to me before, but, without much hesitating I replied: "I think that if I were to answer that question truthfully I should say the prime requisite is to give the bulbs a long uninterrupted rest after planting, so that they may have ample time to develop a strong, healthy root growth, as everything, so to speak, depends upon the roots. I do not care if one's bulbs are first-class in every respect and receive perfect treatment otherwise than giving them their accustomed and absolutely necessary rest for growing roots, they will not prove so satisfactory as second-class bulbs which have been in dark confinement for weeks and have grown a good system of roots. Yes, I know that is a strong statement, but experience along the line of

light green—not yellow—even in the dark it is a sign they are ready for the darkest corner of one's window garden at first; afterwards the sunniest spot it affords. Way number two is by their height. When they have grown to be about two inches high it is generally safe to remove them, but not always. One must use one's common sense in this part of bulb-culture, and must let his bulbs remain in the dark closet or cellar for six weeks anyway, and until he is absolutely sure a firm, strong growth of roots has been attained."

BENJ. B. KEECH.

BEDDING TULIPS.

NO other flowering plant can equal the tulip for effectiveness when planted in beds. The large flowers with their bright colors closely massed together present a boldness and a beauty quite impossible with any other garden plant. In all the northern country our gardens, the best of them, are indescribably dull during the winter months. What little we may do with bright twigged and bright berried shrubs and



Photographed at Highland Park, Rochester, N. Y.

BED OF TULIPS.

bulb-culture convinces me that I am right. Probably there are others of the same opinion."

"Now that dish of hyacinths," I continued, pointing to a pot of rich, glowing, dark-red flowers, "now, that dish of hyacinths was kept in my dark closet, well, how long do you suppose?"

"Oh, six or eight weeks, perhaps," returned the lady.

"No, three whole months, lacking a few days," answered I, composedly. "And see what a beauty it is too. The name of the variety is Amy, and the bulb has borne one medium spike of bloom previous to the two which it now bears. These are about eight inches high—I measured them yesterday—and are, as large and compact as could be desired. Yes, indeed, it is an ideal hyacinth, and I am hoping my others will be equally as beautiful, that have not been brought to the light yet. I bring out some of my bulbs after they have been kept in the cellar but six weeks, and I presume some of them will remain in the dark close on to four months. It all depends."

"But how do you know just when to bring them to your window garden?" the lady inquired.

"Well, there are two ways of telling, neither of which are strictly infallible. The first way is by the color of the leaves. When they are

coniferous evergreens to enliven the grounds, only accentuates in a degree, the general gloom of the winter garden scenery. But on the return of spring and the blooming of the snowdrops and crocus, tulips and hyacinths, the sensation received is that of abundant and vigorous life; it is light and joy where before only the sustaining power of hope could alleviate the prevailing darkness and depression.

Of all the spring blooming bulbs the tulips should be planted in the greatest profusion and they should be placed where they can best be seen from the windows and from the street, thus bringing into the strongest prominence the evidence of reviving nature. Later in the season the garden has other and numerous attractions which, by their diversity, compensate for the blaze of bright colors so desirable in the early spring, and is afforded especially by masses of tulips. The illustration presented on this page shows, when in bloom, last spring, one of the beds of tulips planted before the pavilion at Highland Park, in this city. The central color is red, and around yellow, while the border is white. For this purpose the single flowered early, and the early double, varieties are preferable, those varieties being selected which bloom at the same time and grow about to the same height.

When it is not desired to plant tulips in special beds, they can be planted to advantage in considerable masses in borders, and they form a splendid edging along garden walks planted in double or triple lines.

NOTES FROM A SOUTHERN GARDEN.

A WELL-SHADED country yard needs plenty of bright color scattered here and there to brighten the green gloom. The bulbs can be tucked into out-of-the-way nooks and crannies where fibrous-rooted plants would not grow. In early spring we depend upon the tulips for sward painting, in summer upon gladioli; in fall upon tritomas, cardinal flowers, etc., for bright fall blooming bulbs are scarce.

Gray Friar, one of the most beautiful of all sweet peas, in our gar-

den, is proving a very poor bloomer. I would like to know if this is true of it in other gardens. Extra early dwarf Blanche Ferry, grown side by side with the parent Blanche, seems almost identical with it. It gave a few flowers a few days earlier than Blanche in spring. For a sure and plentiful crop of sweet peas no variety that we have yet tried can equal this fine old variety. Ramona, another of our favorites, has given very few flowers this year.

The owner of a dry upland garden will know how to value the brilliant, spicy, lavish-blooming Chinese pinks, once he has fairly tried them.



From original photograph.

CLEMATIS DAVIDIANA.

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red-browns, pure pinks, pure white, and oddly mingled colors! Then the fringes, flutings, and spicy odors! Unless you are very constant in the snipping off of seed pods some will find their way into the soil, sleep there over winter, and spring up in April ready to work the miracle all over again.

The mistake that we usually make in sowing gladiolus seeds is getting it into the soil too late. When a thin crop of spindling little plants comes up we make a second mistake in thinking we have seen the last of the greater part of that ounce of seeds. I have been amazed to see

the little green leaf lances bobbing up all over the bed the second year after sowing and making fine plants in spite of my negligence or ignorant handling. In this section, the best way of growing gladiolus seedlings is to sow the seed in the fall, or failing this, in February, covering the bed with a mulch of fine straw to keep down weeds. The best way to winter them in our changeable climate is to leave them in the ground

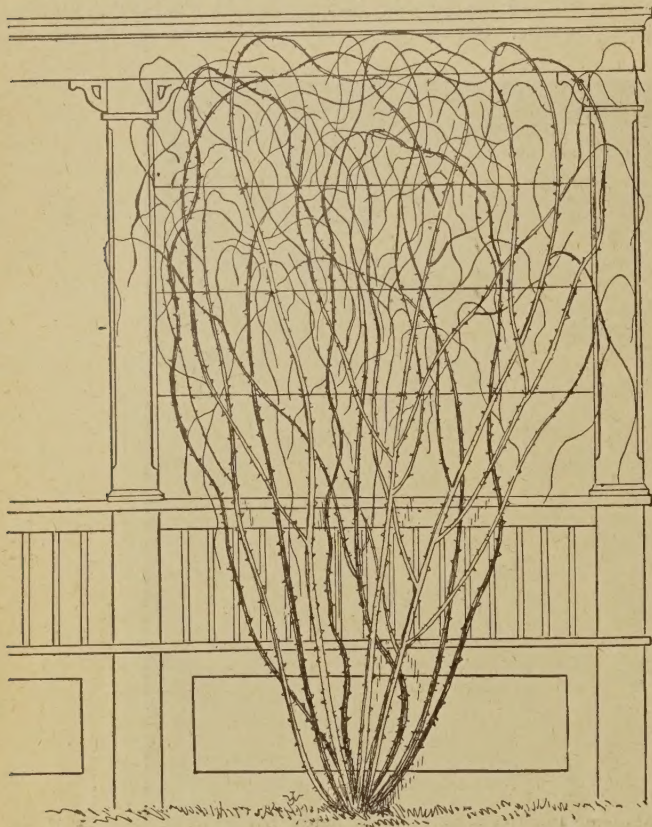


FIG. 6. QUEEN OF THE PRAIRIE
BEFORE PRUNING.

where they grew, covering it with a mulch of rough manure, and putting plentiful poison for moles and ground mice into the beds around them.

We saw in a town garden the other day a bit of wild garden that grew itself from a square of sod cut from a meadow last winter. "We packed it in a flat-bottomed basket and brought it home," the little owner said triumphantly. "I chose a place where there were the most little tangled vines and tufts of dead shoots, and papa dug it up for me. We had no idea what was in the sod, so each flower that bloomed has been a lovely surprise. We planted it here under the window, and the next day a deep snow came to cover it all up snug. In spring it grew all green and fuzzy with little shoots. First—there were some violets and a little colony of Quaker ladies in pale blue over on one corner. Then there were white and scarlet silenes, this white clematis to frame the window, some butterfly weed, black-eyed Susans, pink rhexas, and this,—I do think this will turn out to be a cardinal flower! Wasn't it a lucky bit of sod?"

Clematis Davidiana, shown in the photograph, is as hardy and almost as beautiful for bedding as the showy C. Jackmanni is for climbing over pillars and trellises. The plant grows erect and bushy, with large axillary clusters of hyacinth-like flowers, that are blue and fragrant. These last quite well when cut and are so pretty and odd that almost everyone is attracted by them. C. stans is another dwarf or herbaceous clematis, having exceedingly pretty and graceful clusters of white flowers.

Garden City, N. C.

L. GREENLEE.

PRUNING ROSES.—No. III.

IN the case of climbing or running or pillar roses the end desired is as great an amount of bloom as the plants are capable of bearing. Such plants are, as a rule, strong growers, and if the soil fertility is kept up they are capable of producing an immense number of good blooms. Perfection of form and large size of bloom is not a direct object, as in the case of hybrid perpetuals, hybrid teas and tea roses, where close pruning is resorted to to attain such results. However, the gardener or pruner must use his judgment in regard to the capacity of the plant. Knowing the plant to be of a vigorous variety, and in good condition, as shown by the growth of wood of the previous year, it is safe to assume that it will be able to carry nearly as much bloom as can set on the

strong canes and shoots of the last year's growth. It is always to be understood that the soil fertility is maintained in the highest condition by the use of stable manure or artificial fertilizers. The essential pruning, therefore, of climbing roses, in the condition mentioned, consists in shortening in the long canes by removing some of the smaller growth at their tips, which was made late in the season, and also shortening in the last year's growth from the older canes, allowing as many buds to each shoot as, in the judgment of the pruner, may be well developed the coming season. Thus it will be seen that the work of pruning roses demands the exercise of the judgment of the pruner, based on a knowledge of the plant. But to formulate pruning directions as closely as possible the following statements may be observed:

1. Cut away entirely all dead wood and all old canes that are no longer serviceable, and all weak shoots.

2. Leave as many principal canes as the plant appears capable of supporting.

3. Shorten the principal canes to strong, sound wood.

4. Shorten the shoots of last year's growth to a few buds (four to six) from which the plant will be able to produce new shoots sufficient to cover the whole space of the trellis, or that occupied by the main canes.

In illustration of pruning climbing roses, engravings are here presented of plants as they appeared last spring, both before and after pruning.

Illustration No. 6 shows an old plant of Queen of the Prairie which had been somewhat neglected. It had nine canes starting from the base of the plant; two of these were old and dead, and were entirely removed. The others were then somewhat shortened, the weak and worthless twigs cut out and the sound young shoots were pruned back. When the work was completed, and the canes, branches and shoots tied in place, the plant appeared as in the illustration Fig. 7.

Figures 8 and 9 represent a plant of Crimson Rambler as it appeared before and after pruning. This plant was one of a number of similar ones growing on a wire trellis. The trellis is three and a half feet high and the posts stand 4 feet apart. The first year after transplanting the plant made the crooked growth or cane shown at the center with two principal branches. The second year it produced the two canes or arms shown at the left, and the third year it bore on the shoots springing from those arms, and also made three new canes or arms, as seen at the right, and

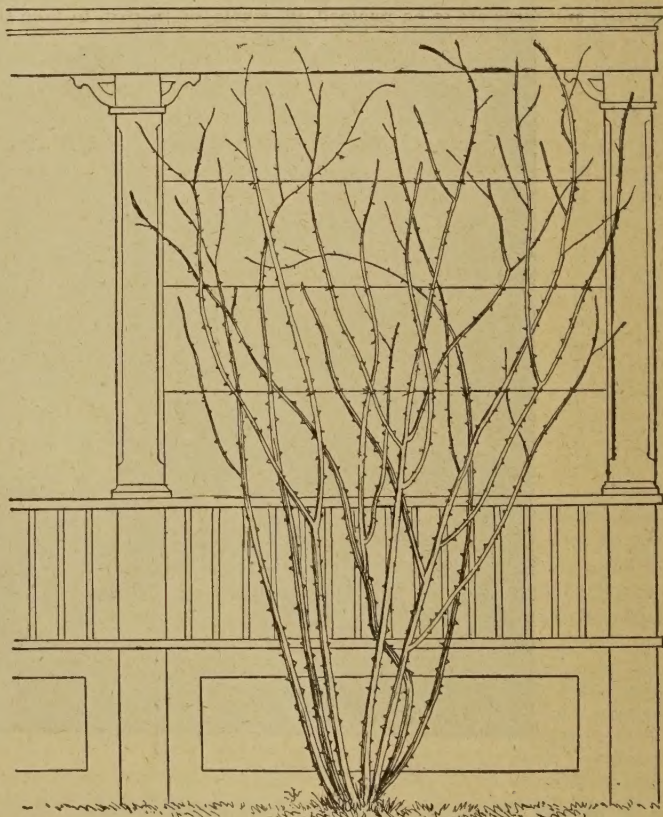


FIG. 7. QUEEN OF THE PRAIRIE
AFTER PRUNING.

which were, nearly or quite, twelve feet in length. As may be seen in the engraving, Fig. 9, the pruning last spring consisted in shortening the new canes or arms, removing about one-third of the whole length, and cutting in the new wood on the old arms to spurs containing from four to six buds. The pruning of these two roses was done the past spring by two experienced

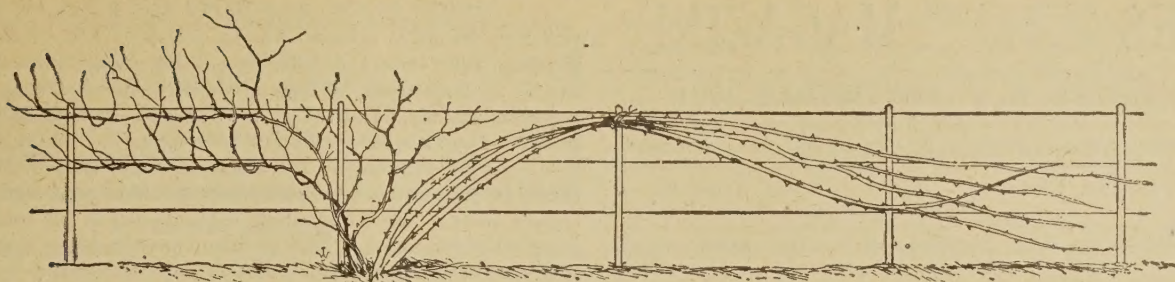


FIG. 8—CRIMSON RAMBLER—THREE YEARS OLD. IN THE SPRING BEFORE PRUNING.

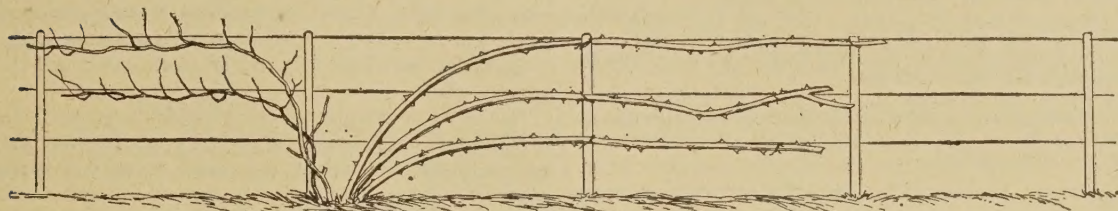


FIG. 9—CRIMSON RAMBLER—THREE YEARS OLD. IN THE SPRING AFTER PRUNING.

and skilful gardeners, each pruning one, and the illustrations, more forcibly than any worded description, convey the ideas of correct pruning for similar cases. The blooming wood the present summer grew from the spurs and the new canes. Now, to look forward another year, it is evident that the three arms at the right will lengthen and the new growth will be in the condition of those arms as at present shown. The three arms of the present time will then have young shoots springing from them as shown on the two arms at the left in Fig. 8. These will be shortened the same as those at the left in Fig. 9. The spurs on the arms at the left on Fig. 9 will have shoots growing from them, and as many of these as may be thought needful will be retained and shortened in, and the others will be cut out. Some new arms, or one at least, may also grow, which can be trained on the lower wire at the left. The old arms are not allowed to extend to the left, as that is the end of the trellis. There will be a tendency every year to produce a new cane or two from the base, and these are to be retained, in whole or in part, to take the place of those which are becoming old, or they may be cut out entirely, as may be thought best.

The instructions and illustrations here presented should enable the amateur beginner to have some clear ideas in regard to pruning climbing roses, and which will enable him to proceed with confidence in his first attempts; but he should consider that there is always something to be learned, and should watch carefully the effect of his work.

* *

HARDY ROSES AT CHICAGO.

Mr. Edgar Sanders, of the Chicago parks, makes a report in the *Florists' Exchange* of the roses in the Wooded Island Rose Garden, from their appearance there the present season:

The display of roses in this once famous spot of World's Fair history is this year simply grand. The earliest varieties commenced opening about June 7th, and by the middle of the month the acre of ground was a blaze of beauty. The past winter was decidedly favorable to the plants, and one of the best displays in the history of the Wooded Island rose garden may be noted.

The varieties are now mainly confined to such hardy kinds as will stand the somewhat untoward conditions of soil and climate here. Those particularly noted are Mrs. John Laing, a mass of pink; Paul Neyron and Anne de Diesbach not less so; Magna Charta fine; Madame Georges Bruant, Comtesse de Sereyne a mass of silver-pink shade. Marshall P. Wilder is good, as is also Prince Camille de Rohan. Two beds of General Jacqueminot were a brilliant mass of its lovely color; it is a fine old rose, and easily handled here.

The beds of Mabel Morrison and Merveille de Lyon are far better than last year, especially in size of plants and number of flowers to a plant. Jean Liabaud is a good crimson-maroon, and Alfred Colomb one of the very richest of roses. John Hopper is also very fine; Victor Verdier this year has great bushes, showing it to be one of the hardiest and most reliable of the hybrid perpetuals. François Treyve a fiery red, is an excellent rose in cool weather, but it cannot stand great heat. Earl of Dufferin is a very brilliant, full, rich velvety crimson. Louis Van Houtte, another of the velvety class, is also fine. The old Pæonia is late, but will be a brilliant mass. Grace Darling is very hardy, flower turn-

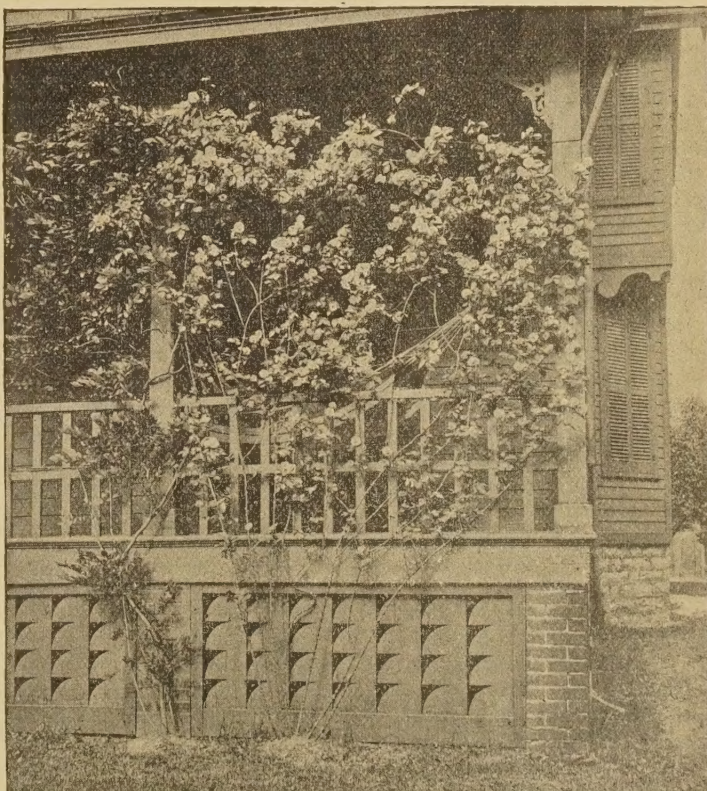
ing a purplish crimson with age. Souvenir Gabriel de Brevet is another of the very hardy pink class and a free bloomer. George Washington does well and old La Reine must not be forgotten among the hardy varieties. Caroline d'Arden is a brilliant rose-pink. La France does not stand very well and looks ragged. Margaret Dickson, so fine in the World's Fair year and a year or two after, is now among the examples of remnants. Her Majesty is gone altogether, with lots of others.

The famed forcing rose, American Beauty, is of no use outdoors, which is a pity. Of the old moss roses well worth growing may be named: Salet, Blanche Moreau, Capt. John Ingraham, White Bath and the Common Moss. The old Maiden's Blush is also worthy of note.

The hedge of Lady Washington surrounding the grounds is now all gone, and California privet has been planted in its place. George IV. is a ragged bloomer, but entirely hardy. Comtesse de Murinais, like the old La Reine, should not be forgotten.

Madame Plantier is old, but no better hardy white rose exists for a mass of color.

The winter protection used here is dry leaves—the tender varieties being also laid down before covering.

FIG. 10—QUEEN OF THE PRAIRIE ROSE IN BLOOM.
THE SAME PLANT AS SHOWN IN FIGURES 6 AND 7.

VICKS ILLUSTRATED
MONTHLY.... MAGAZINE

ROCHESTER, N. Y., SEPTEMBER, 1898

Entered in the postoffice at Rochester, N. Y., as second class mail matter.

CHARLES W. SEELYE, Editor.

ELIAS A. LONG, Associate.

Formerly conductor of *Popular Gardening*

Publishers are invited to use any articles contained in this number, if proper credit is given.

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FREE COPIES. One free copy additional will be allowed to each club of ten (in addition to all other premiums and offers), if spoken of when club is sent.

All contributions, subscriptions and orders for advertising should be sent to VICK PUBLISHING CO., ROCHESTER, N. Y.

Fiftieth Anniversary.

The other day we received a very kind letter from one of our friends that at first we decided not to publish, because we do not wish to receive anniversary presents. Our intention on the other hand is to get out an extra fine edition of Vicks Garden and Floral Guide as a jubilee souvenir to all of our business customers, to mark this mile stone in our business life. However, here is the letter, as our friend requests it to be published:

As the time for fall catalogues is drawing near, and thinking of the many pleasures received in past years in looking them over and enjoying the beautiful flowers and the good things to eat, it occurred to me why not all of Vicks patrons send them twenty-five cents as a small remembrance for their golden anniversary. It is but little for each to give when we have received so much. It is with the greatest pleasure I enclose twenty-five cents to you that you may know I am in earnest in the matter. I think every patron will be delighted to send the amount.

MRS. L. S. C.

Unadilla, N. Y.

We are very thankful for the noble thought and kind words in this letter, which we keenly appreciate.

Among other things, for the jubilee year, we are planning to still further improve the MAGAZINE. Now, if any of our friends want to help make this a real jubilee year, just send us a few names and addresses of people who are interested in and anxious to have fine plants and a good garden. If your subscription has, or is, about to expire, remit twenty-five cents with the list of names and the MAGAZINE will be sent for a whole year.

.

Principal Poisonous Plants.

The above is the title of a pamphlet of sixty pages, being Bulletin No. 20, of the Division of Botany, U. S. Department of Agriculture. In this treatise forty plants are specially considered, and others incidentally, which grow in different parts of this country, and which possess poisonous properties that effect human beings, or cattle, sheep and other domestic animals. This publication has been prepared by Mr. V. K. Chesnutt, an assistant in the Division of Botany.

The plants which have been considered, about fifty in number, include most of the important species. Each is illustrated, whenever necessary, by an original drawing from authentic specimens, and is briefly described in a popular way. This, together with the liberal use of common names and a brief outline of the geographical distribution, will doubtless enable individuals in different localities to recognize any of these plants.

It is intended to pursue this subject further, collect statistics and publish what information may be necessary in regard to the other poisonous plants in this country. All country dwellers should have this pamphlet and inform themselves fully in relation to the poisonous plants of their own neighborhood. Teachers in the public school might use it to advantage in the instruction of pupils on the same subject.

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100,000 New Subscribers!

This is our work for the Jubilee Year. What with fifty years of business behind us, an improved and enlarged MAGAZINE, thousands of loyal friends in every quarter of the country, and a most liberal prize and premium arrangement, we see no reason why we should not record 100,000 new subscribers in 1899.

We rely upon our subscribers to do what they can, to renew their own subscriptions promptly when they expire, and to speak a good word for us among their friends. This is the seed sowing that will bring the harvest.

Horse Radish as a Salad and a Pot Herb.

A very excellent circular, No. 15, prepared by M. G. Kains, on the planting, cultivation and harvesting of the horse radish, is issued by the U. S. Department of Agriculture, Division of Botany. That the horse radish may be raised as a salad and pot herb, is not generally known. Here is what is said on this subject:

It is not generally known that a fine salad may be grown from horse radish in almost the same manner as *barbe de capucin* is grown from chicory roots. The horse radish roots are dug in late autumn and the crowns are left intact. They are then buried standing upright in moist (not wet) earth, in a dark, warm cellar or underneath a greenhouse bench and the leaves forced as rapidly as possible. When these are three or four inches long they may be cut and used either singly or mixed with other plant salads. If darkness prevails during their growth the leaves will be white and tender and will have a sweetish pungency, but if allowed to have light they will be green and tough and too strong for use as a salad.

The leaves of the plant when grown in the garden are sometimes used as a pot herb, but they are not specially adapted for this purpose, since they are likely to be stringy and coarse unless very young. They have, moreover, a bitter taste, which is difficult to remove unless the water in which they are boiled is changed several times.

.

100,000 Magazine Subscribers.

When writing to us for premium list, sample copies, etc., please send the name and address of a few friends along with your order. We will deem it a kindness. The only condition we wish to make is that they be names of people interested in flowers and a good garden.

.

Mushrooms as Food.

From an article on this subject in Farmers' Bulletin No. 79, of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, the following extract is made:

When it is remembered that mushrooms contain 75 to 92 per cent of water, and that the total amount of protein present is comparatively small, it will be seen that they correspond with fresh vegetables. Indeed, they are decidedly inferior to many vegetables. The expression "vegetable beefsteak" seems peculiarly inappropriate when applied in a strictly chemical sense. A person depending upon mushrooms to furnish the amount of protein necessary in a day's diet would be compelled to consume about eight pounds, if the morel, a fair average species, were selected. The carbohydrate content of mushrooms is relatively high, but there is no lack of carbohydrate foods in the ordinary diet, and, consequently, no great need for this constituent of the mushrooms.

Although mushrooms and other edible fungi cannot be considered as highly nutritious foods, they are undoubtedly useful condiments or food accessories. They add to the palatability of many food materials when cooked with them, and may be served in many appetizing ways. Their use can undoubtedly be extended by skillful growing and careful marketing. The principal edible fungus raised by market gardeners is the common field agaric (*Agaricus campestris*), and the term mushroom is generally understood to mean this variety.

.

Tomato Growing.

The whole subject of tomato growing, both in the field and in the greenhouse, is thoroughly treated in Farmer's Bulletin No. 76, U. S. Department of Agriculture, by Edward B. Voorhees, M. A.

The insect pests and fungus diseases are described and the proper measures to be taken for the protection of the plants against these enemies. The treatise concludes thus:

Many growers have found it profitable, after all other precautions are taken, to add spraying to the list of requirements in growing tomatoes. For this there is nothing superior to the Bordeaux mixture in any of its usual strengths.

.

Gapes in Poultry.

From a publication, Bulletin No. 74, of the Kentucky Agricultural Experiment Station, it appears that earthworms are a source of gapes in poultry.

.

One Way.

If each of our readers will renew his subscription, and influence only one friend to subscribe for the MAGAZINE, how our subscription list will bound and celebrate that Fiftieth Anniversary.

Letter Box.

In this department we shall be pleased to answer any questions relating to Flowers, Vegetables and Plants, and to publish the experiences of our readers.

EDITORS.

Clematis paniculata.

Please inform me through the Letter Box how to propagate *Clematis paniculata*; I have been told only by seed, but I am not able to find any seed on mine, although it blooms profusely and presents a beautiful sight at that time. Mine is five years old and covers a trellis quite thickly with its foliage.

Weymouth, Mass.

S. J. C.

This clematis can be more easily and cheaply propagated by seed than in any other way. It may be layered.

++

Bulbs for Potting.

I had two lilies, auratum and longiflorum, potted for winter blooming, but they did not bloom until this summer; also one *Harrisii* that has not bloomed at all. Had I better throw all the bulbs aside, or are they of use for future bloom?

Ashby, Mass.

Mrs. D. H. D.

It will be better to turn the bulbs mentioned into the garden, and for pot culture take now some strong bulbs that have matured this season in the open ground such as may be found this fall in the trade.

++

Failure of Sweet Peas.

I am having some trouble with the vines of my sweet peas turning yellow at the roots, then the vine withering; it is confined mostly to *Bride of Niagara*, Mrs. Sankey and *Firefly*. They were planted five inches deep in April, had a growth of between five and six feet, bloomed freely, having fine flowers on long stems; I fail to find any worms in the soil or any cause whatever; am not sure but it is a blight, same as a rust on other plants. If you can give me any remedy in the form of spraying mixture, would be pleased to have you.

Montpelier, Vt.

W. G. A.

We can only refer our correspondent to the note on this subject published last month in this MAGAZINE, page 152. There is no further information in regard to it.

++

Seedling Roses.

I have several three-year-old seedling roses that persist in rampant growth, but giving no signs of blooming. What shall I do with them? I have planted slips in the garden where they readily take root, are hardy, remaining unprotected through the winter, and coming on bright and vigorous in the spring, climbing to the top of a five foot support in a short time. I have tried small pots and open ground to no purpose, but do not like to give up the experiment.

E. W. P.

There is nothing to do but to let the plants have their their turn in the open ground, since they are hardy, and it is not strange that they have not yet bloomed, as they appear to be vigorous growers. Another spring and they will probably show their colors.

++

Transplanting Berry Bushes and Currants.

When is the best time in the year to set out the following bushes: Currants, blackberries, red, black and yellow raspberries?

We have a large black currant bush which we wish to put in another place; can we divide it successfully, and when is the best time?

M. E. H.

Hinckley, N. Y.

All these plants can be planted in October or November, or in the spring. The black currant bush can be divided into as many parts as will have some root attached, and each will make a plant. This can be done in fall or spring. In the case of fall planting of any of the plants mentioned, it will be well to draw some soil up around each of them after setting out, and to throw some leaves or litter over them to prevent action of frost.

++

Garden Inquiries.

1—What is leaf mold, and how is it prepared?

2—Is it necessary to pick all flowers to insure a succession of bloom?

3—I received some Premium Cabbage Lettuce seed from you this spring, and sowed it at different times, transplanted most of it, but it is now going to seed without having formed a single head. Why is this?

4—I have a cactus, *Cereus speciosissimus*, I think it is, which bloomed last year, but this year it is growing a good deal, but don't bloom. How can I make it bloom?

5—Our peonies had quite a number of buds on them this spring, but did not bloom, the buds drying up. Can you account for this?

6—How and when should I trim a hardy hydrangea to make it bloom well?

Cleveland, Ohio.

J. F. B.

1—Leaf mold or leaf soil is the product of decayed leaves. It can be formed by keeping leaves in a pile until they have decayed, but often it is easily gathered in considerable quantity from the woods, it being the blackish or brownish soil lying under the trees and formed from year to year by the decay of the fallen leaves.

2—All plants will not give a succession of bloom, even if the flowers

are picked. But some kinds of plants, such as the sweet pea and the verbena, will give many more flowers if none are left to go to seed.

3—Probably on account of the unusually hot weather.

4—Nothing is to be done. It will probably bloom again next year.

5—Manure the plants well this fall.

6—Shorten the last year's shoots early in the spring.

++

Root Aphid on Asters.

Can you tell me what is the matter with my Branching asters? I had fifty very healthy plants almost a foot high when they began to look wilted, and on digging one up I found the roots literally covered with what looked to be green rose lice. I applied Paris green and strong tobacco water to them at once, but I lost every one of them. They died off the same way several years ago. I suppose from the same cause.

Everything else is in a thriving condition; sweet peas one mass of bloom since first day of June. Notwithstanding the hot, dry weather we have had, nasturtiums, tuberoses, sweet alyssum and pansies doing splendidly.

N. F. Cincinnati, Ohio.

Root lice can be destroyed by the same means employed for the aphid on stems and leaves, but it is more difficult to reach the insects. Kerosene emulsion, and tobacco are both efficient. In the case of plants whose roots are shallow, as are those of the aster, a trench may be dug along on each side of the plants, deep enough to reach nearly down to the roots, and in this trench place a layer of coarsely ground tobacco. The water passing through the tobacco will destroy the insects. Some success has been reported by the use of kerosene emulsion by first drawing away the soil or forming a trench around the plants and then flooding with the liquid. Still another method is the use of bisulphide of carbon: Make a hole with a round stick, six or eight inches in depth, by the side of the plant, and pour in a teaspoonful of the liquid and immediately close the hole; the liquid quickly volatilizes and permeates the soil and destroys all insect life.

++

A Blackberry Fungus.

Mr. A. H. Baker, of Carthage, Missouri, on the 22d of June, sent a diseased leaf of blackberry, enquiring its name and if there was a remedy. The leaf was covered with little round, whitish spots, surrounded by a brown ring. The spots with the surrounding ring, were so small that few of them were as large as an ordinary pin head. The part of the leaf most badly affected turns to a dirty yellow color and later to a dark brown, and later still the leaf falls off. The general appearance of a diseased leaf is shown in the accompanying illustration. Not knowing this disease the specimen leaf was sent to W. H. Jordan, Director of the New York Experiment Station, at Geneva, with request for information. In reply thereto the following answer was received from W. Paddock, Assistant Horticulturist at the Station:



The blackberry leaf contained in your letter of recent date is affected with a fungus known as *Septoria rubri*. This will readily yield to treatment with Bordeaux mixture. The Bordeaux mixture should be applied early in the spring, or as soon as the leaf blight first makes its appearance. Three sprayings at intervals of about ten days or two weeks should suffice to hold this disease under control. Ordinarily this fungus is not considered a serious pest.

W. PADDOCK, Assistant Horticulturist.

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August Magazine.—Gentians.

The following letter from Mr. MacPherson contains a good suggestion, and a criticism relating to the communication from J. Walton on Gentians, in the August number, and some interesting notes on some species of gentians. The gentians mentioned in Mr. Walton's article are all annuals excepting *G. Andrewsii*.

I have the August MAGAZINE, which seems to me an excellent issue, but I want to make a suggestion, viz: That you try and give the localities from which your correspondents write,—*invariably*. Sometimes the whole point of a very excellent communication is lost, because it can't be seen where it is from.

One of your correspondents speaks of one of the fringed gentians, *Gentiana crinita*, and that an acquaintance has attempted its cultivation and failed. It is a difficult subject, and there is nothing to show that the most of this beautiful section of the genus are annuals. In England they are sometimes reckoned biennial, which means that their climate hasn't force enough to mature them in a single season. Among the native ones, I think *G. barbellata*, with bright blue, inch or so long corolla, is the only perennial; it is found at great altitudes in Colorado, and may be regarded as an "Alpine" plant,—difficult, and unknown almost, or quite, to cultivation. These "Alpines" are frequently found on moist or even wet and boggy ground, no matter how great the altitude, so that the lowland cultivator will often have a very hard row to hoe with either annuals or perennials. *G. crinita*, however, is found in low grounds from Canada south through the Alleghanies to Georgia, and west to the Dakotas; so that if your

correspondent can manage to at all imitate its natural environment, and remember its annual character, he ought to succeed with it at last. If he does so, he will do something in which many have failed.

In British Botanic Gardens fifty or sixty species are cultivated, but except a very few of the coarser kinds, the bulk of them are sour grapes to the gardeners of the middle United States. Even such species as the beautiful *G. acaulis*, *G. pneumonanthe*, and *G. verna*, all found in Britain and other parts of Europe, are rarely or almost never seen in cottage gardens. VICKS MAGAZINE has a wide circulation, however, and no one would be better pleased than I to read of someone on the tops of the mountains, in the east or the west, who permanently succeeds with a selection of the finer gentians. A bed of *G. acaulis* was the very first impression of flowers made upon my mind as a child.

Trenton, N. J.

JAMES MACPHERSON.

++

The Poinciana for Amateurs.

In response to Mrs. F. R., of Sedalia, Mo., whose inquiry appeared in the July number, page 138, I offer an account of my experience with *Poinciana Gallesii*. Some ten years ago I had seeds of Bird of Paradise tree (*poinciana*) sent me from southern California, three of which were at once planted in a small pot. The seeds germinated very soon, producing little plants with the most delicate, bipinnate foliage that I had ever seen. They were transplanted to well drained separate pots of rich garden soil mixed with sand, and kept in the bay-window of our living room. As the plants grew they were given larger pots as needed, and the branches, which inclined to rapid growth, were pinched back. The plants grew until they reached the ceiling, and even then had not bloomed; I feared they would never show their pretty flowers in this climate, though the beautiful foliage was sufficient compensation for all the care they received. One plant I gave to a friend, and two I still kept as the years went by, giving one the window garden in winter, and the other the cellar. When seven years had passed, the one wintered in the window rewarded us with constant bloom from June 23d till frost came. During the blooming season the plant stood close in the south-east angle, outside the bay-window. The other plant I set in the open garden; it did not show flowers till July. Last year my reward was the same. Now, July 27th, the one of winter window culture has been in full bloom for a month. The cellar plant has this summer remained in the three-gallon crock in which planted on removal to the cellar, and stood near the other plant, outside the bay-window, but as yet it shows no flower buds,—perhaps wanting root room! Several seed pods are growing on the flowering plant that look as though they might mature seed. In summer the soil is frequently fertilized with manure water and both the plants are thrifty trees and greatly admired. In winter the window plant is bare of foliage but a short time; the other during its banishment to the cellar.

E. W. P.

++

Statements and Inquiries.

I wish to express my pleasure in the Branching asters ordered from you. I started the seeds in house, and in a week every seed was up. They so soon outgrew the shallow seed pan that I had to make thumb pots out of heavy pasteboard by cutting strips 6x2 inches, joined at the side by wires. These I set in a dripping pan, and when the weather was settled, the young plants were easily moved by loosening the wires and unrolling the pasteboard. Now they are fine thrifty plants, with broad leaves and vigorous branches, giving promise of a good harvest of bloom.

Will some one please tell me what to plant in the middle bed of our flower garden. It lies in the open sunshine, unshaded from morning till night. I want something that will be ornamental and striking, as early as possible in the season.

We have started a rose garden this year, with the best or success, as the plants not only are making rapid and vigorous growth, but insist upon blooming as well. Our Clothilde Soupert has twenty-five buds; its neighbor has as many, and the others have nearly all from one to twenty. We find that there is no protection from cold in this climate equal to dirt, the roses being buried under it entirely; and no protection from heat equal to a good mulching of manure. Roses can be raised successfully, even in Montana.

1—When can phlox be successfully moved, and does it require a sunny position?

2—Can some one tell me why my Phlox Drummondii fails to germinate?

3—What are the best quick growing vines, suitable for covering screens?

Miles City, Mont.

MRS. C. H. L.

It is pleasant to hear so good a report from Montana.

1—Perennial phlox can be moved when the weather is cooler, and the plants are partially dormant. October and November in this climate are the autumn months for such work, or it may be deferred until early spring. A full exposure to the sun is always desirable for phlox.

2—Phlox Drummondii seed usually germinates promptly. It should be sown early in the season, in a hotbed, coldframe, or in a bed in a sheltered place in the garden, and when sufficiently strong the young plants should be transplanted to the spot where they are to bloom.

3—Quick growing plants for covering screens are the following: *Convolvulus major*, *Coclea scandens*, *Cardiospermum halicacabum*, Chinese yam or cinnamon vine, *Cucumis odoratissimus*, *Bryonopsis laciniosa*, gourds of different kinds, Brazilian morning glory, Japan morning glory, *Humulus Japonicus*, Moon flower, Madeira vine, *Pilogyne suavis*, Chinese matrimony vine.

SEEDING LAWNS AND PLANTING LILIES.

This month is the best season of the whole year to seed new lawns and to plant lily bulbs. The earlier part of the month is the best time, but if necessary the same work may be done as late as the middle of October. It is not well to perform such work later in the northern part of the country.

THE DOUBLING OF FLOWERS.

ONE who is on the lookout for interesting transformations in the development of flowers, finds in almost every plant some variation or gradation which seems a paragraph in bold-faced type in nature's book, serving to call attention to important innovations, or the method by which nature arrives at results. This morning, while admiring the hollyhocks, I noticed many curious variations; these hollyhocks are single but are thinking of becoming double, and here and there an extra petal is produced. In many of the flowers only a very small or imperfect extra petal is produced, as in the accompanying illustration, and the



monadelphous stamens have also departed from their normal "brotherly" way of living; instead of being united into one column, two small columns branch out from the main one,—preparatory steps towards the doubling of the flower, since in the double flower the stamens are changed or modified into the added petals.

This doubling of flowers is a very interesting subject. The double roses furnish fine illustrations of the modified stamens; in the center of the rose, where the stamens used to be, nearly always may be found small abnormal organs, half petal, half stamen; one side of the petal may be like a stamen, or if the staminate portion predominates we may call it a petaloid stamen. I notice that some of my sweet William is double this season, and though it is odd and interesting it is not so pretty as the single. The double portulaccas are very pretty, completely filled as they are with petals. But in nearly all double flowers one may see traces of the way they became double, and again, as in the hollyhock, we may see the beginnings of the process of "doubling."

MRS. W. A. K.

SNOWDROPS.

Snowdrops are well known, and who does not love them? They are the acknowledged chief heralds of spring, producing their light green leaves and white bell-shaped flowers while dreary winter has scarcely left us, and while there are but few flower out of doors for companionship. In the language of flowers the snowdrop is the emblem of hope.

There is an old world legend which tells us how Hope chose the snowdrop for her emblem; that Hope, with her long golden hair, dishevelled, stood one day leaning upon her anchor, watching the snowflakes fall down upon the earth; that Spring stood beside her, and Hope said the earth would look much more cheerful if instead of snow which melted and left the woods and fields dark and damp, the snowflakes were changed to white flowers as soon as they reached the earth; that Spring smiled as she listened to Hope, and sending her sweet, warm breath amongst the falling snow it fell in the form of flowers, and so the snowdrop was first made, that Hope caught the first flower as it fell, and said it would be her emblem throughout all time.

Galanthus, the botanical name of the snowdrop, is derived from *gala*, milk, and *anthos*, a flower, in reference to the milk-white flowers. It belongs to the natural order Amaryllidæ, other members of this order being *leucojum*, *narcissus*, etc. Of the species and varieties in cultivation perhaps *G. nivalis* and *G. Elwesii* are the best known. Snowdrops are of easy cultivation, and will thrive in almost any soil or situation. For naturalizing in grass, by woodland walks, and under deciduous trees they are very suitable, and they are both cheap and attractive. If planted in the autumn they will make a good show the next February. When once planted they should not be disturbed. They will soon establish themselves, and will become more plentiful every year.

I often wonder why snowdrops are not more used for naturalization in public gardens in the squares of our large towns, where at the present time they are devoid of flowers from November till May. Nothing could be more attractive at the present time (March) than in the midst of the grim and black appearance of these gardens to see patches of snowdrops here and there, reviving the spirits and giving fresh hope to those who look upon them.—*Cameo in Journal of Horticulture.*

Notice Vick's list of Bulbs and Plants, on pages 178, 179 and 180.

COMPOSITE FLOWERS.

THE strength of membership in that rare old order Compositæ must grow more and more amazing every year of the botanist's life. No wonder Prof. Asa Gray thought that the tribe of asters alone would be the death of him! The helianthus family first, and lately that of calliopsis or coreopsis, though tens of times smaller, have sadly bewildered my poor brain. Such golden drifts of grace as *Coreopsis lanceolata* is forming nowadays! I have been wondering if I could not trace it up to be an early cousin of the stemmed sunflowers. I think, too, of a single genus of the order conceptionally strong and bold and picturesquely gariou and a bright, other marked character-



RUDBECKIA

we double them out of some of those are improved by it is always an

Pyrethrum uliginosum, the insect-ful and lovely as a dream when its bright masses before every light double flowers we have a thick stiffly and a mongrel aster-like flower troublesome shades of magenta, not with many other colors. Yet I would of the double pyrethrums; some very ily tinted ones I have seen, as well as me shudder.

Our black-eyed Susans, or rudbeck-race, with more representatives than I imagine. Besides *Rudbeckia speciosa*, aspect, there are five other sorts well tion. Two of these, *R. maxima* and *R. tographed* for the readers of VICKS first, as will be seen, has very "bold" center of its large, yellow, drooping are bluish green, and the whole plant other Susans of meadow or garden. *R. smaller flowers of lighter build and poise; the rays are richest orange-yellow, the disc or eye, purple instead of black. For bright piquant effects among shrubbery or dark leaf-masses, there could be nothing prettier than clumps of these different rudbeckias, and their hardiness and vigor enables them to thrive and bloom almost anywhere. They are very pretty, too, for planting along the edges of beds of ornamental grasses, where they seem very much at home and give an indescribable wild sort of effect. Among the new beauties thrust forward by horticultural evolution every year, the fine old compositæ family is richly represented and may be studied in so many different forms and colors that there is no reason why it should become a weariness to the flesh.*

For new gardens not yet mellowed by culture, for barren corners where flowers of any sort are a forlorn hope, or wherever luxuriance o beauty and a certain picturesque quality are much to be desired, no plants that the gardener may test will lend themselves more thoroughly to the cause of beauty than those of many species of the compositæ.

L. GREENLEE.

* * *

New Volume.—The new volume of VICKS ILLUSTRATED MONTHLY MAGAZINE will begin with the November issue. It will be bright, handsome, entertaining, and instructive. Send subscriptions at once.

ON MISSING THE FALL PLANTING SEASON.

BECAUSE thousands do not awaken to the necessity which requires certain flowers to be planted in the autumn, thousands of home plats lack quality in extended floral attractiveness. The writer has specially in mind the marked absence in so many grounds of the beautiful, fragrant and richly colored bulbous blooms, such as tulips, hyacinths, crocuses and other early spring flowers. Ignorantly or otherwise, it happens, that the quiet fall months pass away, without the thought ever seriously entering the minds of such persons, that fall, and fall only, is the time to plant these things. Spring comes round and then these people, as they begin to realize that their flower beds are ugly and bare, while those of some neighbor are covered with beauty, will perhaps rush to the nearest florist, and wonder why they, too, cannot have some of this charming spring loveliness. But, alas! it is too late. There is absolutely no remedy for the defect for that season. And lucky will the disconsolate planter be, if he receive such a lesson on the real causes for his blank garden, that he will, in the coming autumn, think to plant spring-flowering bulbs at the only time it will answer to plant them.

Now, this lamentable absence of beautiful hyacinths, tulips and other Dutch bulbs on the lawns of many fine homes is much more apparent in our town and city gardens, than in those of the country. The surprising part of it is, that the very places that thus are bare of spring flowers are the very ones in which money is, perhaps, liberally spent every year for stocking the flower beds.

The reason for this is not hard to find. Our city amateurs use less forethought, do less planning of their own, in order to have fine flower beds, than do their country cousins. Too often when it occurs to the former that it is time the flower beds should be putting forth beauty, they go to their florist and say, "What can you suggest for this season, and how much will be the cost." Too often not another thought seems to be given to stocking up the flower garden, until another year comes around, with the result that the beautiful spring flowering bulbs again are among things left out.

The writer has more than once been amused to see how some thrifty market people, in our larger cities, turn dollars into their pockets because of this neglect to plant the Dutch bulbs at the proper time. To be sure it is hardly less than a swindle, but as it is based on a reckless disregard of planting proprieties by those who ought to know better, perhaps little pity need be wasted. The thrifty hucksters, knowing how eagerly these people will grab and pay for early spring flowers which they themselves do not possess, dig up quantities of blooming tulips, crocuses, etc., and offer these flowers, bulbs and all, in the market, at figures that yield an enormous profit. The buyers are told that the bulbs will grow, and that they will soon have a fine bed by setting such. This is fiction, of course,



RUDBECKIA FULGIDA.

but as it does not seem to interfere with doing a good trade in spring plants, year after year it is kept up, and victims are plentiful.

The one argument, that by planting bulbs in autumn, the season of garden bloom begins fully two months earlier than the time that tender bedding plants make a fine show, ought to have the effect of setting ten persons to planting where now one so does. But add to this argument the fact that tulips, crocuses, etc., come at a season just after winter, when of all others, we welcome the richest garden beauty, and the combined arguments are irresistible. At that season, too, the residents are at home where they can enjoy their handsome flowers, while in the summer months the well-to-do classes are apt to be away, to some resort, hundreds of miles from their costly florist-constructed flower beds. It is a fact that hundreds of persons who indulge in fancy summer gardening are not at home for more than a few brief weeks to enjoy the results of lawn floral embellishments that have been expensive. Had a part of the outlay been bestowed upon setting hardy Dutch bulbs in the fall, the enjoyment derived from the flower buds would have been incomparably greater.

This article ought not to close without saying a word for early fall planting for the hardy bulbs. To plant tulips, hyacinths, etc., by the end of September, is much better than to defer the work a month or two beyond. The reason why this is so is not hard to understand. These bulbs start to make a strong root growth when planted while the ground is yet warm, but the growth is less later in the season, when the soil has become colder. If, therefore, a long season of growth can intervene between the planting and ground freezing, the crop of bloom will be finer the coming spring than if the fall season of growth be shorter. *

* *

VIOLETS IN FRAMES.

Many amateurs are interested in raising violets in frames for winter blooming, and some are undertaking this without knowing very well how to proceed. Violet culture in frames can be more successfully accomplished in the middle region of the country, than further north. In the Gulf coast region of the south very little protection from cold is needed at any time. In this State, the New England States and the northern half of Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana and Illinois and northward, very much more care and attention is required to keep frost out of the frames in the coldest weather, and unless this is done the previous work bestowed on the plants is lost, and the attempt is a failure. Those, therefore, who undertake this culture in the colder regions must adopt the most thorough precautionary methods for the protection of the beds. Where there is some fall in the ground, and the surface drainage is good, the frames may be sunk about eighteen inches below the surface, or so as to have the upper edge nearly down to the ground line, and if necessary the bed may have an underdrain to preclude the possibility of its holding an excess of water. On quite level ground it may be better to bank up the frame with soil and then place over the soil a layer of stable litter, or to bank up entirely with litter or long manure. Then, there must be on hand, ready for immediate use, straw or felt mats, and, where experience has shown necessary, even light, wooden shutters as well, to place on at night and during severe cold and storms. In the milder regions sufficient protection is much more easily afforded. In winter the temperature to be aimed at ranges from 40° or 45° at night to 50° or 55° in the daytime.

To have a crop of flowers in winter it is absolutely necessary to secure vigorous, large and healthy plants during the summer and autumn season of growth. Healthy, young plants set out in the spring in a piece of rich ground can be brought on so as to be ready for planting in frames in September. Set the plants about ten inches apart, in rows that are fifteen or eighteen inches apart, distances sufficient to allow the free use of the hoe. When raised in large quantities the rows are made three feet apart to allow horse cultivation. During the summer all runners must be cut off, that the strength of the plant may go to the crown; the best of cultivation must be given to ensure strong plants. Some prefer to set the plants directly in the beds where they are to remain, in the spring, placing them about ten inches apart and putting the frames over them in autumn when needed.

In transplanting to the frames in September the plants should be lifted with a good ball of soil to each and be placed in position with as little as possible disturbance. In the frames the plants must at all times have the benefit of the light, and air must be given whenever the temperature will admit. After sashes are placed on the beds in autumn there will be many bright and sunny days, and care must be taken to open the frames and not allow the temperature to get too high. The plants will also need, in such weather, to be syringed to keep off red spider, and favor a moist atmosphere, and this should be done in the morning so that the plants may be dry by night. There is danger of

mildew if kept too moist. When water is needed it should be applied to the soil between the rows of plants, and not showered or sprinkled over them. Whenever necessary to water the bed in the cold season, a mild day must be selected for the operation, and the water should be tempered.

* *

THE CALLA.

TO be most successful in plant-growing we must study the habit of each plant. At its native home the calla stands in a foot or more of water in bright sunlight, and in a soil as rich as our richest compost. It is said that soon after the flowering season is over the waters subside, and the soil becomes as dry as it is possible to get in the tropics. Here, therefore, nature clearly teaches us how to cultivate the calla. To start with, the plant must not be put in too large a pot; it requires to be root-bound to flower well,—this especially when grown for winter flowering. A six- or seven-inch pot will be large enough for a good-sized rootstock. A good plan for the summer is to turn the pots over and let the tubers rest in some shady place until September. This plan also answers well for amaryllis,—small pot and complete rest during summer. It is true that some growers of the calla keep the plant growing during the entire summer, while others set it out in the garden where the plant continues to grow with what water nature allows. But for ourselves, we have found it best, to obtain the most flowers during winter, to keep the plant dormant in the summer. Having rested thus, the plant is ready to be repotted in the fall, in the same pot, adding a little liquid manure when started in the fall. After repotting, the plant should only be lightly watered for two or three weeks, or until the leaves begin to push, and then given water generously. The soil should be rich,—a good loam, rotted cow manure and sand. Give plenty of warmth,—remembering the “broad, open sunlight” of the tropics,—plenty of water, and the plant will begin blooming early in the winter and usually continue until the next spring. The flowers will come almost before you know it. Again, for the prosperity of the plant, I would add what has been said of the calla and its needs: “Water like a mill, heat like a furnace, food like an army, absolute rest during summer.” HELEN KERN.

* *

ACHIMENES IN BASKETS.

An excellent way of producing a charming effect in the conservatory during the summer months is to grow achimenes in hanging baskets. It is not necessary to enlarge on the beauty and usefulness of the flower itself, as it is known to everybody, and is generally flowered in pots or pans. They are, however, very suitable for furnishing hanging baskets, whether large or small, and the method of procedure is as follows: Shake out the tubers from the soil in which they have been resting, and place them in small shallow boxes or pans, covering with light soil. This should be done in March or April, and where the plants have made a few inches growth they are now right for transferring to the moss-lined baskets.

When growth protrudes through the soil achimenes should be disposed close to the glass to keep them sturdy. The bottom and sides of the wire baskets must be covered with close-growing green moss, but this should be done as planting proceeds. First cover the bottom and place in a little soil, then commence with a row of the small plants arranged horizontally round with stems protruding through the wires of the baskets. Cover the balls with soil, build up a little more moss round the sides, and follow with another round of plants. Continue in this way till the basket is sufficiently full, and complete, by planting on the surface about two or three inches apart.

The basket should be thoroughly watered through a rose-can and hung in a shady corner of a warm house till the plants commence growing. Then remove to a light airy position in greenhouse or conservatory, and in July, August and September the masses of bloom will amply repay for the trouble taken.—H., in *Journal of Horticulture*.

* *

KIND WORDS.

R. Halsted Ward, M. D., formerly Professor of Botany in the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, writes:

Allow me as a student and lover of plants to congratulate you on your fifty years of honorable and successful business in their cultivation and distribution, and especially on the character of your publications, which have been of educational value, in science as well as in taste, since my early recollection of your honored father's delightful magazine work, more than thirty years ago. Since then I have been a careful observer, I might almost say, a student of your MAGAZINE and GUIDES, which have seldom failed to give interesting hints as to botanical forms and variations as well as to the progress and possibilities of horticulture.

OUR TWO PUBLICATIONS BALANCE OF THE YEAR



FOR *TWENTY-FIVE* CENTS

We will mail *THE LADIES' HOME JOURNAL*, beginning with the next issue (October number), to January 1, 1899, also *THE SATURDAY EVENING POST*, every week, from the time subscription is received to January 1, 1899, for Twenty-five Cents, for the purpose of introducing our weekly with our well-known monthly.

The regular subscription price to *THE SATURDAY EVENING POST* is \$2.50 per year. It was founded in 1728, and published by Benjamin Franklin up to 1765, and has been regularly published for 170 years—the oldest paper in the United States. Everybody knows *THE LADIES' HOME JOURNAL*, with its 800,000 subscription list. The Post will be just as high a grade of literature and illustration, but entirely distinctive in treatment and in kind.

• The best writers of the world contribute to both of our publications—and the illustrations are from the best-known artists.

The Curtis Publishing Company, Philadelphia

THE DOUBLE SWEET PEA.

Into the Court of Nature came one day
Prime minister of Flowers, in service gray,
In manner gentle and of reverent mien,
And bowing low before her, said

"O, Queen!

Regardest thou thy little maid, Sweet Pea,
That very fair of face and form—is she?
Modest withal, though of such wondrous air
That greatly is she sought for everywhere.
And that she is so generous and kind,
Flinging her fragrant blooms to ev'ry wind,
Decking rich gardens or the choice partarre,
Yet answering as well a child's small care;
I have bethought me, yet to thee defer,
That it were well to be rewarding her;
For she is steadfast, never losing heart
Though gaudier blossoms all around her start,
Though roses scorn her, and the tulips sting
Her gentle heart with many a flout and fling,
Because they are so richer far arrayed,
But none is sweeter than our little maid."

The Queen made answer:

"Ever would we guard
Best virtues in our subjects; make award
As seems thee best, but well remember thou
More lissome grace we prize than dazzling
show;

My help is thine, so Sweet Pea but retain
Her native beauty, else all gifts were vain.
From all my realm thy art and skill shall choose
Such added grace no blossom may refuse."

The minister bowed low. Thence, heart and
brain

Were bent with patient skill the meed to gain.
How much of thought was giv'n the little flower;
How much of research many a sleepless hour;
How much of blindly seeking hidden clues,
Which almost found, he seemed again to lose;
How much of love were giv'n unto the task
No mortal knoweth,—nay, we may not ask;
But, when the answer seemed yet far away,
Unto the patient seeker came a day
When vision cleared. He said,

"An angel thou,
For wings thou hast already. Round thee now
Another cloak I fling, and hither goes
Of dainty tints the richest nature knows.
A hundred tints before, a thousand now,
Blend in thy beauty and on thee bestow;
A double measure of the nameless grace
Which all well know who e'er have seen thy
face."

He took her to the Queen,—a peerless bloom,
With all her old-time richness of perfume;
With all her old-time grace, and air, and light,
But with her banners doubled far more bright;
With all her old-time modesty of mien,
Yet richer far in stateliness, I ween.

DART FAIRTHORNE.

GARDENING IN SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA.

THE article on "Los Angeles Gardens" in the July issue of VICKS MAGAZINE indicates a hasty survey and a lack of acquaintance with Southern Californian conditions. While it is true in the main, as regards the interior, that the continual heat and the limited water supply involve ornamental gardening with unusual difficulties, yet there are localities where these conditions do not prevail to so great an extent. In the immediate vicinity of the ocean the air is more humid and vegetation thrives with less water than inland. The difficulty is that the sea shore is not, as a general thing, an attractive locality for a permanent residence. The coast of California consists for the most part of rugged cliffs or of barren alkaline sand dunes. Only here and there are there spots

where the possibilities of horticulture approach the ocean's margin. In these places, it may be predicted, there will, in time, arise gardens of surpassing beauty, with a flora characteristic of this sunny southland. For one of these places, look on the map for the projection of Cape Firmin, swaying round and half enclosing the bay of San Pedro, where the government is building the new deep sea harbor. There the coast trends sharply to the east, giving a full southern exposure. Three miles east of San Pedro, after the usual sand flats, comes a sudden rise to the height of fifty feet, which continues for seven miles and then as suddenly drops to the sand. From the edge of this bluff, and the very margin of the tide, stretches back indefinitely, an undulating plain, fertile in every inch. There exist the most favorable conditions for floral development. The soil is fertile, the air derives a humidity from the vicinity of the ocean, and water is abundant. Upon this plateau has grown up the town of Long Beach; not a mere summer resort, but a place of permanent residence, whose inhabitants have no such difficulty with lawns as those mentioned by your



contributor. Besides the private lawns attached to almost every house, the public garden, known as Pacific Park, consists largely of lawn. This park, besides presenting a semi-tropical richness in its trees and shrubs, is also as green as an emerald in all parts the whole year round. Situations make circumstances and circumstances alter cases.

The region I have described bids fair to become the garden of Southern California. Only give us time to discover, by trial and experiment, what plants, shrubs, trees and flowers are best adapted to our climate and conditions.

I herewith enclose a small photograph of a portion of Palm avenue in Pacific park.

H. P. MCMINN.

Supt. Pacific Park, Long Beach, Cal.

HOME KNITTING Machine and steady work furnished; good pay. For position send stamp. Dept. 24, Co-Operative Knitting Co., Indianapolis, Ind.

HINTS FOR HOUSEKEEPERS.

Below will be found recipes for cooking vegetables now in market. These have all been used by experts and found excellent:

Pickled String Beans—Boil beans until tender, and then put into strong vinegar; add green peppers to taste.

Pickled Musk Melon—Pare ripe melons, and after removing seeds, cut in pieces and put in stone jar. Cover with scalded vinegar and let them stand till next day, when vinegar must be reheated and poured over them again. Repeat this till the fourth day, then weigh the melons and to every five pounds of the fruit allow three pounds of sugar and one quart of vinegar, with spice to suit. Let all simmer together until the fruit is tender. The second day pour off this syrup and boil down till it shall only just cover the melons. The result justifies the pains taken.

Pickled Blackberries—Twelve pounds of fruit, four pounds of sugar, one pint of vinegar, one ounce each of cinnamon and cloves. Place fruit in jar and pour heated vinegar, sugar and spice over them.

Baked Tomatoes—Take large smooth tomatoes, cut a slice off the stem end, and with your fingers press out the seeds. For six tomatoes mix a half cup of finely chopped cold meat, two heaping tablespoonfuls of stale bread crumbs, half teaspoonful of salt, a little pepper and two tablespoonfuls of melted butter; when these are well mixed, fill the tomatoes, heaping it up in the center; place them in a granite baking pan and bake in a moderate oven forty minutes, basting frequently with melted butter. When done lift carefully with a cake turner, place in a heated dish and serve.

Peach Sherbet—Dissolve two pounds granulated sugar in two quarts of boiling water; add juice ten lemons; set aside to cool. Pare fifteen large peaches and press through sieve; when juice and lemons are cool, add the peaches. Freeze same as cream. When slightly frozen add the whites of ten eggs well beaten. This recipe will make one gallon of sherbet.

Plum Melon—Seven pound plums or one peck, four pounds of sugar, half pint of vinegar, half a teacupful each of cloves and cinnamon. Put spice in a bag, cook three hours and be careful about burning. We have tried this for years and found it delicious.

GENERAL GRANT.

In 1864, at City Point, Va., while the general of the army was strolling along the wharf one day, he saw a big, raw-boned teamster belaboring one of his wheel mules with a billet of wood, and cursing him roundly. Grant quietly said, "My man, stop beating that mule." Rawny, looking around at the little, unostentatious-appearing person in a plain blouse, "Say, be you driving these here mules, or be I?" and crack again went the cudgel, the mule dodging and jumping the tongue. "Well," said the general, "I think I have sufficient authority here to stop your cruelty to that animal;" and, turning to the officer in charge of the train, he ordered him to have the teamster "tied up" for twenty-four hours when he returned to camp, and report the fact to headquarters when done. The news spread rapidly from camp to camp, and there was much less mule-mauling after that.—*Exchange*.

HOME-SEEKERS EXCURSIONS.

On the first and third Tuesdays in September and October, 1898, the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul railway will sell round-trip excursion tickets (good twenty-one days) from Chicago, Milwaukee and other points on its line, to a great many points in South and North Dakota and other western and southwestern states at about one fare. Take a trip west and see the wonderful crops and what an amount of good land can be purchased for a little money. Further information as to rates, routes, prices of farm lands, etc., may be obtained on application to any coupon ticket agent or by addressing the following named persons: W. E. Powell, Gen'l Immigration Agent, 410 Old Colony Bldg., Chicago; H. F. Hunter, Immigration Agt. for South Dakota, 291 Dearborn st., Chicago, or Geo. H. Heafford, General Passenger Agent, Chicago, Illinois.

JOSEPH GILLOTT'S STEEL PENS,

THE STANDARD PENS OF THE WORLD.

Numbers 303, 404, 604 E. F., 332, 601 E. F., 1044, and stubs 1008, 1043, and others
Highest Awards, Paris Exposition, 1878 and 1889, and Chicago, 1893.



Frosts are unwelcome.

Pot a few of the late asters.

"Handle with care"—celery.

Seed of feticus or corn salad should now be sown.

Plumes of the hardy paniced hydrangea dry beautifully for winter bouquets.

To rob the orchard of plant food and then expect a bountiful crop of fruit, is most unwise.

Honest. Every level-headed marketman well knows that a reputation for reliability beats the profits on small cheating every time.

Glass Farming. America has some matchless greenhouse establishments. According to the *Florists' Exchange*, Reinberg Brothers, of Chicago, have thirteen acres under glass. Cut flowers.

Heliotrope for winter plants do not propagate from soft wood as readily as some kinds. I first nick the cuttings, that is, I break them partially. In a few days the break is hardened, and then by severing them and putting in sandy soil they root readily.—*L.E.E., Erie Co., N. Y.*

This year's show of sweet peas at the public exhibition, Springfield, Mass., beat the world. So say competent travelers, who have seen the largest shows of the kind abroad. Upwards of 130 entries were made. The highest award went to a lot which comprised sixty distinct varieties.

In looking out for other crops why not help along this MAGAZINE's crop of new subscribers? We know that many of our reader's friends would now subscribe if they were "introduced." May we ask the pleasure of an introduction? You have seen great improvement in the MAGAZINE; it is the subscribers who have done it. With more subscribers we can assure even better things. There's inducement for you.

Chrysanthemums. This is the time to give the plants their last shift. Keep the show plants staked and tied up for inducing shapeliness. Have plenty of room between the pots so that no leaves will drop from crowding; the beauty of a chrysanthemum consists in having

the plants furnished with leaves down to the pots. Watch for and kill caterpillars. Give an occasional dose of liquid manure and plenty of water.

The great horticultural building of the Omaha Exposition is 130 by 310 feet in dimensions. The palm and other plant exhibits are very creditable, and those made from the far west are a surprise to writers from the eastern States, many of whom had no idea of the interest taken in fine plant culture west of the Mississippi. As usual in all large and worthy exhibits of this kind, the glass structures and grounds are crowded with admiring visitors, who thus testify to the growing taste for finer products of the horticultural art in America.

A Convincing Experiment. You have some plant that is infested with green plant lice. Gather a dozen or more lady bugs and put them on the plant. The next morning, or at farthest a day later, will find the plants clean of lice. What you have thus done on a small scale, is what has been done extensively in California in importing an Australian lady bug, to destroy orchard lice or scale. The experiment has been a great success. Indeed, it is a question whether thereby the orchard interests of the Pacific coast were not saved from complete destruction.

Dutch bulbs are the easiest of flowers to grow. Those who have failed with almost every other kind may count on success with these. But even bulbs like certain things better than certain other things. For instance, in fertilizers, the Dutch gardeners long ago showed us that rotted cow manure is preferable to any other. Where this is used some sand should be mixed with it to lighten the soil. Bulbs do not like a soil that is either extremely wet or dry. Any soil that is well suited to vegetable culture, will, if it be rich, answer for growing the Dutch bulbs to perfection.

September is a month of magic to the gardener. We refer to the wonders of plant propagation at his hands, as, before frost, young stock is gotten under way for another season's use. Is not that magic wherein a dozen or twenty slips are gathered from a single plant, and in a month the same number of new little plants are actually possessed, as the result of a bit of skillful labor? Nothing else so delights the true plant grower as this. For best results the cuttings should be set in sand under a hand glass, or in a glass-covered box, putting them about an inch deep. Shade must be provided against the sun's rays. The cuttings root better too for being trimmed squarely off just beneath a bud. Remove the leaves of the part that enters the sand. Water and sprinkle frequently. Admit fresh air under the glass for a portion of each day. Pot when roots half an inch in length appear.

Cen-Pep-Ko DIAMONDS

Something new. The greatest thing in the world for Stomach, Nerves, Throat and Breath. Your druggist, or send 5 cents for trial package.

The Diamonds Co., Rochester, N. Y.

TRANS-MISSISSIPPI EXPOSITION

New Mexico's exhibit will include 118 varieties of wheat raised in the Territory and a carload of grapes. The mineral display will be unusually large. Mummies, idols, ancient pottery and other relics found in the Territory, including the bell from an old mission near Socorro, will be shown.

A concession for a Beauty Show has been granted to the Columbian Amusement Company, composed of A. C. Redick and Seth Drake, of Omaha. The concessionaires promise to make the show one of the features of the Midway, and say they will eclipse anything of the kind ever before presented.

Among the first exhibits to arrive on the grounds was a car containing 500 packages which include samples of almost every product of Los Angeles County, Cal. The California Commission, though only recently appointed, is working energetically and will have an excellent exhibit, which will be entirely distinct from the exhibit of Los Angeles County.

Under an arrangement between the Exposition management and the Information Bureau, an incorporated company, with headquarters at 1319 Farnam Street, Omaha, visitors will be supplied with information regarding rooms or lodgings, etc., without charge. A uniformed agent of the Bureau will meet each train. The Bureau will also have an office on the Exposition grounds.

* *

GOLF SUITS OR SWELL CLOTHES

may be worn at pleasure by the Four Hundred or the Four Thousand, at any one of the nine hundred and ninety-nine delightful summer resorts along the lines of the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway in the cool regions of Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa and Michigan, not omitting the famous Excelsior Springs of Missouri. Within three hours ride of Chicago are some of the most beautiful lake and country resorts in Wisconsin. Oconomowoc, Waukesha and Delevan are among the list. A little farther away are Elkhart Lake and the Dells of the Wisconsin River; and beyond are Marquette—with its magnificent Hotel Superior,—Minocqua, Star Lake, Lake Minnetonka, Lake Okoboji, Spirit Lake and hundreds of other deliciously inviting and invigorating spots where energy will be revived and life prolonged by a visit of a few days or a sojourn of a few weeks.

The season opens early in June and lasts until late in September.

Excursion tickets are sold every day during the summer months. Our summer guide book, with list of hotels and boarding houses, will be sent free upon application to Geo. H. Heafford, General Passenger Agent, Old Colony Building, Chicago, Ill.

* *

KEEP up a supply of snap beans in the garden by making new sowings every two weeks, until the middle of August.

NEARSILK

The new lining. Adapted alike for the lining of a heavy winter dress or light evening gown. Looks like silk and wears better. Lighter than silk and stronger. Every piece of genuine NEARSILK has a tag attached to the end stamped "NEARSILK." Trademark registered.

All imitations lack the remarkable qualities of genuine NEARSILK, and are apt to ruin your gown. The black of these goods is of the famous NUBIAN dye.

NEARSILK

ORIGIN OF THE NARCISSUS.

In the realms of myth and story
Flowed a streamlet called Kephisos,
On its banks, in silent sorrow,
Roved the lovely god, Narkissos.



Day by day alone he lingered
On the margin of the stream,
Mourning for his sister spirit
Who had vanished like a dream.

Everywhere he sought the maiden,
Sought the maid and found her never,
For the mighty Hermes bore her
Far across the Stygian river.

Still he mourned his lost twin spirit,
Brooding by the brook Kephisos;
Then came Echo from the green hills
And she loved the young Narkissos.

Like a vision, softly moving,
Came sweet Echo, wondrous fair,
And the lovely, wily maiden
Breathed the god an ardent prayer:

"Mourn no more,—she cannot heed thee
From beyond that river deep;
I am fairer than the sister
Whom thou dost forever weep.

"Speak to me; O dear Narkissos,
For I long thy voice to hear;
I will kiss away thy sorrow,
In thy heart to have a share!"

But Narkissos, gloomy, silent,
Answered not sweet Echo's prayer,
But sat gazing in the streamlet
At his own reflection there;

And it seemed the lost twin sister,
With the love-light in her eyes,
And to him the voice was music
Though it answered but his sighs.

Thus enchanted with his image
Shining in the water clear,
He would give no heed to comfort,
Nor the love in Echo's prayer.

All in vain she sought his glances;
Then he fell asleep and died,
Gazing on the spirit features
That had vanished from his side.

Ne'er had maiden such a brother,
For his love his life he gave;
From his pure heart sprang a flower,
Breathing fragrance o'er his grave.

White the blossoms leaned and lingered
O'er the waters of Kephisos;
And the people of that region
Named the flower for Narkissos.

LILA T. DEWS.

THE HARISON YELLOW ROSE.

American Gardening gives an account of the origin of this rose, from which it is learned that it was raised from seed of the Persian Yellow by the Rev. Mr. Harison, rector of Trinity Church, New York, and "was sent out by the father of the late Thomas Hogg, from their nursery in the then suburbs of New York, about the year 1825." This information was lately derived from the grand-daughter of the originator, who is familiar with the history by family tradition. In Parson's Book of the Rose it is said to be the parent of the Persian Yellow, while the reverse is the case as above stated. The Persian Yellow is considered the finer rose, but the Harison blooms more freely.

PLANT LICE.

As these insects do not eat the leaves or buds, internal poisons like London purple or Paris green, do not affect them, but something which kills by contact must be used. Perhaps the best and simplest of the remedies is good whale-oil soap solution. This is made by dissolving one pound of a standard whale-oil soap in seven gallons of water.

The above is an extract from the Popular Edition of Bulletin 139, of the New York Experiment Station. Other remedies mentioned are kerosene emulsion, kerosene-water mixture, tobacco decoction, concentrated extract of tobacco, and pyrethrum or Persian insect powder. Spray from below, as the lice choose the under side of the leaves, and spray thoroughly.

CLEANSE the inside of coffee pot with boiling water and baking soda; use sapolio on the outside.

Dogs for Sale. Pea Fowls and Game Chickens.

All varieties of Thoroughbred Sporting, Hunting House and Watch Dogs. Trained, untrained, and pups. Send stamp and state kind wanted.

JAMES BETTIS,
Farm Kennels. Winchester, Ill.

MUSIC Bicycle March, the latest popular favorite. A 40c. piece of music. To introduce in your locality will send single copy for 5c.
Mozart Music Co., Inter-Ocean Bldg., Chicago

HIGH ARM. USE IT FREE
80 days in your own home before paying one cent in advance; shipped anywhere, to anyone, for 30 days' test trial. We risk you. \$60 White Star Machine, . . . \$225.00
\$60 Pearl Machine . . . 15.00
Standard Singers, \$9, \$12.50, 16.00
Full set of attachments free; buy from factory and save \$10 to \$14; **WE PAY FREIGHT** thousands in use; catalog, showing 20 other styles, free. Each machine guaranteed 10 years.
Consolidated Wholesale Supply Co.
Address (in full) Dept. 47 215 S. Clinton St., Chicago, Ill.

FRANKLIN COLLEGE NEW ATHENS, O.
74th yr. Board, tuition, room and books, \$2.80 to \$3.00 a week; total cost \$140 a year; books free; 8 courses; no saloons; catalog free with plan to earn funds. **W. A. WILLIAMS, D.D., Pres.**

BED-WETTING CURED. Sample FREE.
Dr. F. E. May, Bloomington, Ill.

A Rapid Process of Taxidermy at Home,

which all can readily learn. Why pay out \$10 to \$50 for instructions when you can **Learn at Home** for next to no expense. This is the season to mount birds. Write for information, enclosing stamp, and mention Vicks Magazine.
Morris Gibbs, M. D., Kalamazoo, Mich.

LADIES and CHILDREN can make good incomes at home working for us. No canvassing. Send 10c. for full outfit and samples worth double.
Home Industry Co., Inter-Ocean bldg. Chicago

Women's Blessing!
DR. NORTON'S MEDICATED TAMPON

for Women. The only practicable and original way to apply medicine to cure the diseases of women. Has endorsement of your physician. If you have Leucorrhoea or Falling of the Womb, it will cure you. Four weeks' treatment for \$1.00 mailed, or send stamp for sample. Dept. O.

NORTON REMEDY Co., CHICAGO, Ill.

SALESMEN WANTED to sell goods to the wholesale and retail trade. \$100 per month and expenses. Address with stamp **Hull Manfg. Co., Box 16, Milton Junction, Wis.**

LADIES Starr Regulator does the work; one full treatment free. Mrs. E. Starr, St. Louis, Mo.

ONE YEAR FOR 10 CENTS
We send our monthly 16-page, 48 col. paper devoted to Stories, Home Decorations, Fashions, Household, Orchard, Garden, Floriculture, Poultry, etc., one year for 10 cents, if you send the names and addresses of six lady friends.
WOMAN'S FARM JOURNAL, 4513 Evans Ave., Saint Louis, Mo.

RUBBER GOODS of all kinds. Special Novelties. Cat'g free. **Hazeltine Co., Toledo, Ohio.**

A FAMILY KNITTER for \$5. 5,000 stitches per minute. Knits hosiery complete from homespun or factory woolen or cotton yarns. Our **Free Circular** with samples of work explains everything. This machine sold direct. Address, **Perfection Knitting Machine Co., Clearfield, Pa.**
Mention this paper.

LADIES Monthly Regulator. Never fails. Send 4 cents for **WOMAN'S SAFE GUARD.** **Wilcox Med. Co., Dept. 68, Philadelphia, Pa.**

WOMEN Dr. Norton's "Silver Moon" Female Regulator; relief in 12 hours; not injurious; a new remedy; safe and pleasant to take. By Mail \$1. Dept. N O **NORTON REMEDY CO., Chicago, Ill.**

BED WETTING CURED. Box Free. Missouri Remedy Co., St. Louis, Mo.

VICI
Leather
Dressing

The best Shoe Dressing in the world. The genuine is made only by Robert H. Foerderer, Philadelphia, manufacturer of the famous

VICI KID

Ask your dealer for Vici Leather Dressing, and be sure the trademark with the name of the maker, is on each box or bottle. Imitations may ruin your shoes.

A book about buying, wearing and caring for shoes, mailed free. Address **ROBERT H. FOERDERER, Philada., Pa.**

BRIGHTEN tinware with a damp cloth and soda.

Vick's Bulb Catalogue

*For 1898, contains Illustrations,
Descriptions and Prices of Dutch
Bulbs,— Tulips, Hyacinths, Iris,
Crocuses, Lilies, Hardy Shrubs
and Plants for outdoor planting
in fall, and plants of all kinds
for the house.::::Now ready, and
will be mailed free to all interested
in these lines.....*

James Vicks Sons, Rochester

AN INTERESTING CELLAR.

SHE is a blessed woman who is a plant lover, and has a frost-proof cellar, with plenty of hanging shelves, some filled with canned fruit put up by her own hands; these are very satisfactory to look at, but she will linger longest over the shelves in the dark corner filled with potted bulbs, and also feel glad over the plants that are on the floor ready to be brought upstairs after Christmas. What has she on the shelves? A dozen hyacinths, mixed; two dozen narcissi, most of them single white,—the star-like, sweet scented flowers being her favorites of all the bulbs; two dozen tulips also to make the windows bright through gloomy February and March, and plenty of that jolly little bulb, the crocus. These are not seen in windows half as often as they should be. One winter she had a box full in bloom, and a stranger rang the bell to inquire: "What those cheerful, bright flowers were, and if they were expensive?" She was glad to tell her they were the cheapest bulb known, and the slimmest purse could afford a few.

As to the plants on the floor: In the fall the spiræas were dug and the roots divided with a sharp knife; part were put back in the border to bloom in late spring, and the other part was potted, to rest quietly until after Christmas, and then to be brought up to light and heat. A fuchsia also was under the shelf, and a scarlet geranium or two. There were baskets hanging to the rafters, and in these were gladiolus bulbs. Nothing like Mother Earth to preserve things. The bulbs were dug in October, dried, and a layer of earth, also dried, put in the bottom of the basket, then the bulbs, and more earth over. The same with cannas.

There is another bulb that every house-keeper ought to have in her cellar, the onion. A barrel full will not be too many; these served on the table, two or three times a week, will keep her family free from diseases, and better able to enjoy the beauties of the onion's fair relations on the upper shelves after they have been placed in the sunny windows for awhile. A house-keeper, with such a well supplied cellar, need not fear the winter, however dark and stormy it may be.

SISTER GRACIOUS.

A knitting machine is as essential in the home as a sewing machine. The Perfection Knitter saves its cost—\$5—many times a year. Knits 5000 stitches a minute. We advise our readers to send for the free circular and samples of work the makers give away to all who ask for them. See adv. elsewhere in this issue. Address, Perfection Knitting Machine Co., Clearfield, Pa.

.

TRY grated horse radish for the removal of the cough which follows the grip. Eat it at meals and between meals.

Rubber Goods of every description. Cat'lg free. Edwin Mercer & Co., Toledo, O.

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Chichester's English Diamond Brand.

PENNYROYAL PILLS

Original and Only Genuine.

SAFE, always reliable. LADIES ask Druggist for Chichester's English Diamond Brand in Red and Gold metallic boxes, sealed with blue ribbon. Take no other. Refuse dangerous substitutions and imitations. At Druggists, or send 4c. in stamps for particulars, testimonials and "Relief for Ladies," in letter, by return Mail. 10,000 Testimonials. Name Paper Chichester Chemical Co., Madison Square, Sold by all Local Druggists. PHILADA., PA.



Star Collection

for 1898 is one of the best collections ever offered. We cannot substitute, as the bulbs are grown in Holland and put up especially for our trade. We buy very large quantities which enables us to sell at almost wholesale. Orders will be filled in the order they are received, as long as the stock holds out. Send orders early,—we shall begin mailing as soon as the bulbs arrive.

50 Bulbs for \$1

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1 Hyacinth, Prince of Orange, bright red | 6 Crocus. Large, fine bulbs; the first harbingers of Spring. |
| 1 " Prince of Saxe-Weimar, blue | 6 Oxalis. Among the most beautiful and effective flowering plants. |
| 1 " La Virginite, Pure white. | 5 Narcissus. Comprising all the well-known sorts. |
| 2 " Early White Roman. Each bulb produces several graceful spikes of flowers. | 3 Jonquils. Admirably adapted for window culture. Sweet scented. |
| 6 Tulips, Single Early, including pure white, golden yellow, brilliant scarlet, and the handsome Parrot tulip. | 5 Ixias. Few flowers attract more attention; curious in form and strange colorings. |
| 6 Freesias. An early and beautiful white bloom, very fragrant. | 4 Allium Neapolitanum. Beautiful white flowers growing in clusters. Will start to grow as soon as potted. |
| 4 Anemones. The well-known Wind-flower; finest colors, including The Bride, pure white. | |

James Vicks Sons, Rochester

Choice Bulbs for Fall Planting.

For full description of Varieties in this list, and other Bulbs and Plants, see Vick's Catalogue of Bulbs.

At single and dozen rates we prepay all charges. At the per 100 price goods are sent at expense of purchaser, unless noted.

Not less than Six Bulbs at the dozen price, nor less than Twenty-five at the 100 price.

HYACINTHS.

The following list embraces the best and most popular sorts. They are selected especially for our sales and are the best ever offered in this market. The prices are as low as first-class bulbs can be furnished.

Not less than six at dozen price or less than twenty-five at hundred price.

DOUBLE BLUE.

	Each	Dozen
A la Mode, light blue	\$0 12	\$1 25
Bloksberg, porcelain striped	12	1 25
Bride of Lammermoor, dark blue	10	1 10
Carl, Crown Prince of Sweden, violet blue	12	1 25
Charles Dickens, dark blue	10	1 00
Comte de St. Priest, light porcelain	12	1 25
Garrick, deep blue	10	1 10
King of Wurtemberg, dark blue	12	1 25
Mignon de Drijfhout, porcelain	10	1 10
Murillo, bright blue	10	1 10
Pasquin, light-porcelain	10	1 00
Prince of Saxe-Weimar, dark blue	10	1 10
Richard Steele, light blue	10	1 00

One bulb each of the above thirteen grand sorts for \$1.30.

DOUBLE RED AND ROSE.

Alida Catharina, satiny-rose	12	1 25
Bouquet Royal, light rose	12	1 25
Bouquet Tendre, carmine rose	10	1 10
Czar Nicholas, blush	12	1 25
Goethe, rose	12	1 25
Grootvorst, blush pink	10	1 10
L'Esperance, rose	10	1 10
Lord Wellington, delicate blush	12	1 25
Noble par Merite, deep rose	10	1 10
Panorama, bright rose	10	1 10
Prince of Orange, dark rose	10	1 10
Queen Victoria, rose	12	1 25
Sir Walter Scott, light rose	10	1 10

One bulb each of the above thirteen handsome sorts for \$1.35.

DOUBLE WHITE.

Anna Maria, creamy white	10	1 00
Duchess de Bedford, white	12	1 25
Jenny Lind, white	12	1 25
La Deesse, white	12	1 25
La Tour d'Auvergne, white	12	1 25
La Virginite, white	10	1 10
Miss Kitty, creamy white	10	1 10
Nanette, white	12	1 25
Non Plus Ultra, white	12	1 25
Prince of Waterloo, white	12	1 25
Sceptre d'Or, white	12	1 25
Triumph Blandine, blush	12	1 25
Venus, white	10	1 10

One bulb each of the thirteen superb sorts for \$1.35.

DOUBLE YELLOW.

General Kohler, yellow	12	1 25
Goethe, light yellow	12	1 25
Piet Hein, light yellow	12	1 25

SINGLE WHITE.

Alba Superbissima, white	10	1 00
Anna Paulowna, blush white	10	1 00
Baroness van Tuyl, white	10	1 00
Blanchard, white	12	1 25
Cleopatra, blush-white	10	1 00
Grandeur a Merveille, rosy-white	10	1 00
Grande Vedette, white	10	1 00
Hannah Moore, white	12	1 25
La Belle Blanchisseuse, white	10	1 10
La Grandesse, white	12	1 25
Leviathan, creamy white	12	1 25
Madame Van der Hoop, white	12	1 25
Maid of Orleans, white	10	1 00
Queen Victoria, white	10	1 00
Reine de Hollandes, white	12	1 25
Voltaire, creamy-white	10	1 00

One bulb each of the above sixteen magnificent sorts for \$1.50.

SINGLE MAUVE OR PURPLE.

Haydn, lilac-mauve	12	1 25
Jeschko, violet	12	1 25
L'Ami du Cœur, purplish-lilac	10	1 10
L'Unique, purple-mauve	12	1 25

FEATHER OR COCKADE HYACINTH.

Each 5 cts.; three for 10 cts.; per dozen 30 cts.

SINGLE BLUE.

	Each	Dozen
Baron Van Tuyl, dark blue	\$0 10	\$1 00
Charles Dickens, porcelain blue	10	1 00
Czar Peter, light blue	12	1 25
Emilius, light blue	10	1 10
King of the Blues, dark blue	12	1 25
La Precieuse, lilac	12	1 25
Leonidas, bright blue	10	1 00
Lord Melville, very dark	10	1 10
Marie, dark blue	10	1 10
Mimosa, purplish black	10	1 00
Pieneman, dark porcelain	10	1 00
Priestly, porcelain blue	12	1 25
Queen of Blues, light blue	12	1 25
Regulus, porcelain	10	1 00
Uncle Tom, blackish-purple	10	1 00

One bulb each of above fifteen desirable sorts \$1.50.

SINGLE RED AND ROSE.

Amy, scarlet	10	1 00
Baron van Tuyl, pink	10	1 10
Circe, deep carmine	12	1 25
Cosmos, dark rose	10	1 10
Eldorado, deep crimson	10	1 00
Fabiola, rose	12	1 25
Gertrude, deep rose	10	1 10
General Pelissier, brilliant carmine	12	1 25
Gigantea, blush pink	10	1 10
Grand Vainqueur, rose	12	1 25
Jenny Lind, pink	10	1 00
L'Adorable, rosy-red	10	1 00
L'Ami du Cœur, rose	10	1 00
Lord Macaulay, deep carmine pink	12	1 25
Madam Hodson, deep rose	10	1 00
Maria Theresa, rose striped	10	1 00
Norma, pale pink	10	1 00
Queen Victoria Alexandrina, carmine	10	1 00
Robert Steiger, deep red	10	1 00
Roi des Belges, scarlet	12	1 25
Von Schiller, deep striped pink	12	1 25
Veronica, brilliant red	10	1 00

One bulb each of the above twenty-two splendid sorts for \$2.25.

SINGLE YELLOW.

Adonia, orange-yellow	10	1 00
Fleur d'Or, deep yellow	10	1 00
Heroine, bright citron	12	1 25
La Pluie d'Or, pale yellow	10	1 00
Piet Hein, pale yellow	12	1 25

ROMAN HYACINTHS.

	Each	Dozen	100
Early Roman White	\$0 06	\$0 65	\$3 50

GRAPE HYACINTH.

	Dozen	100
Grape Hyacinth, blue	\$0 15	\$1 00
Grape Hyacinth, white	25	1 25

UNNAMED HYACINTHS.

Double Blue, White, and Red; Single Blue, White, and Red; 7 cents each, 75 cents per dozen, postpaid; \$4.00 per hundred, by express, not paid; if wished by mail, add one cent per bulb.

COLLECTION No. 5

Contains the following choice named bulbs for inside or house culture:

Baroness Van Tuyl, white; Mimosa, dark blue; La Precieuse, bright porcelain; Norma, pink; Amy, blush pink; Robert Steiger, deep red.

The above Collection sent postpaid for 55 cents.

COLLECTION No. 6

For outside or garden culture, contains the following choice named bulbs:

Prince of Saxe-Weimar, dark blue; Queen Victoria, brilliant rose; Carl, Crown Prince of Sweden, dark blue; Grootvorst, blush pink; King of Wurtemberg, dark blue; La Tour d'Auvergne, white.

The above collection sent postpaid for 60 cts.

No. 5 and 6 Collections sent to one address for \$1.05.

NARCISSUS.

POLYANTHUS NARCISSUS.

	Each	Dozen
Double Roman, white and yellow	three for 10c.	\$0 35
Gloriosum superbum, white, with deep orange cup	\$0 05	50
Grand Monarque, white, yellow cup	5	55
Grand Primo white	5	55
Grand Primo yellow	5	55
Grand Soliel d'Or, yellow, orange cup	5	50
Grootvorst, white	5	50
Her Majesty, white, yellow cup	6	60
Jaune Supreme, yellow	5	55
Queen Victoria, white	5	55
Luna, white	5	50
Newton, yellow and orange	5	55
Paper White, totus alba grandiflora	three for 10c.	35
Staaten General, lemon	5	50
Superfine mixed	two for 5c.	25

One bulb each of the above fourteen for 60 cts.

DOUBLE NARCISSUS.

Albo pleno odorato, white	two for 5c.	25
Imcomparable, light yellow, two for 5c.		25
Orange Phoenix, orange and lemon	5	50
Silver Crown, sulphur white	15	1 50
Tratus Cantus, yellow	10	1 00
Double VanSion, large yellow Daffodil	three for 12c.	40

One bulb each of the above six for 30 cts.

SINGLE NARCISSUS.

Ard Righ, yellow	10	1 00
Horsfieldii, white, yellow trumpet	10	1 00
Sir Watkin, "Giant Chalice Flower," rich sulphur yellow cup	15	1 25
Bulbocodium, Hoop Petticoat, yellow	10	1 00
Golden Spur, yellow trumpet	10	1 00
Obvallaris or Tenby Daffodil, yellow	5	50
Princes, sulphur white, yellow trumpet	three for 12c.	40
Leedsii, pure white, lemon yellow cup	three for 10c.	30
Etoile d'Or, yellow	three for 10c.	30
Poeticus, white, scarlet eye, two for 5c.		20
Poeticus ornatus, imp'd, three for 10c.		35
Trumpet Major (single Van Sion) yellow trumpet	three for 10c.	35

One bulb each of the above twelve for 75 cts.

Chinese Sacred Lily.

Joss Flower. Special Chinese grown bulbs; each 15 cents, three for 40 cents, per dozen \$1.50.

JONQUIL.

	Dozen	100
Largest Double, sweet	each 6c.	60
Single, sweet	two for 5c.	20
Campanel, Great Jonquil, yellow, fragrant	two for 5c.	25

ANEMONE.

Single white, Bride	three for 10c.	35
Single scarlet	two for 5c.	25
Double Scarlet	three for 10c.	35
Single, best mixed colors, two for 5c.		20
Double, " " three for 10c.		30

CROCUS.

EXTRA LARGE, NAMED BULBS.

Baron von Brunow, blue; David Rizzio, purple; La Majestuese, white, violet striped; Madame Mina, violet and white striped; Mont Blanc, pure white; Non Plus Ultra, blue, white bordered; Princess of Wales, soft velvety purple; Queen Victoria, pure white; President Grant, blue, white striped; Sir Walter Scott, variegated; Cloth of Gold; Cloth of Silver; Mammoth Yellow; two for 5 cents, 15 cents per dozen, 75 cents per hundred, postpaid.

MIXED BULBS—Large Blue, White, Striped, Yellow; 10 cents per dozen, 50 cents per hundred. All colors mixed, 10 cents per dozen, 45 cents per hundred.

TUBEROSE.

New Dwarf Pearl . each 6c., three for 15c., dozen 50c.

James Vicks Sons, Seedsmen, Rochester, N. Y.

Choice Bulbs for Fall Planting.

For descriptions see
Vick's Fall Catalogue
of Bulbs and Plants

Order Bulbs for fall planting now. Extra choice stock of Hyacinths, Tulips, Lilies, etc. Order from this list, or send for our Fall Catalogue, just out and sent free to any address.

At single and dozen price we pay all charges, but not at the 100 price, unless so stated

TULIPS.

This season we have made a great reduction in the price of Tulips.
Not less than six at dozen price, or less than twenty-five at 100 price.

DUC VAN THOL.		
	Dozen	
Single Red and Yellow	two for 5c.	\$0 20
Rose	three for 10c.	30
Scarlet	two for 5c.	20
Yellow	three for 12c.	40
Crimson	two for 5c.	20
White, true	three for 10c.	35
Gold Striped	two for 5c.	25
Fine mixed		25

One each of the above seven named bulbs for 20 cents

SINGLE EARLY.		
Artus, bright scarlet	two for 5c.	20
Bacchus, deep crimson	two for 5c.	25
Belle Alliance, scarlet	two for 5c.	25
Bride of Haarlem, rose and white, three for 10c.		35
Brutus, gold striped	two for 5c.	25
Canary Bird, yellow	three for 10c.	35
Chrysolora, yellow	three for 10c.	35
Cottage Maid, rose and white	three for 10c.	35
Couleur Cardinal, red	three for 10c.	35
Crimson King, scarlet	two for 5c.	20
Duchesse de Parma, red, yellow edge, two for 5c.		20
Grand Duc de Russie, rose violet	two for 5c.	25
Jagt Van Delft, white	two for 5c.	25
Joost von Vondel, red and white, three for 10c.		35
Keizer Kroon, scarlet and yellow, three for 10c.		35
L'Immaculee, white	two for 5c.	25
Lac van Kijn, purple and white	two for 5c.	20
La Reine (Queen Victoria) white	two for 5c.	20
Pax Alba, white	three for 10c.	30
Pottebakker, white	three for 10c.	35
Pottebakker, scarlet	three for 10c.	30
Pottebakker, yellow	three for 10c.	35
Proserpine, carmine rose	each 5c.	50
Purple Crown, purplish crimson	two for 5c.	20
Queen of Violets (Pres. Lincoln)	three for 10c.	30
Rose de Provence, rose and white, three for 10c.		35
Rose Grisdelin, soft rose	three for 12c.	40
Rosamundi Huikman, white and pink	three for 10c.	35
Samson, red	three for 10c.	30
Standard Royal, white and red	three for 10c.	35
Standard Royal, golden yellow, striped crimson	each 5c.	50
Thomas Moore, orange	three for 10c.	35
Van der Neer, violet	two for 5c.	25
Vermilion Brilliant, red	each 5c.	50
Wouverman, violet	two for 5c.	20
Yellow Prince, yellow	three for 10c.	30

One bulb each of the above thirty-six for \$1.10.

SINGLE EARLY TULIPS		
in separate colors.		
For ornamental bedding; are from the best named		
sorts in separate mixture.		
	Dozen	Per 100
Red and Scarlet mixed	20	1 00
Yellow mixed	20	1 25
White mixed	20	1 25
Striped and Variegated, mixed	20	1 00

DOUBLE TULIPS.		
	Dozen	
Admiral Kingsbergen, golden yellow, bronze striped	three for 10c.	\$0 30
Blue Flag, blue, late	three for 10c.	30
Crown of Roses, rose	each 6c.	65
Duc van Thol, red and yellow	two for 5c.	20
Duke of York, red and white	three for 10c.	30
Gloria Solis, bronze, orange and crimson	two for 5c.	20
Helianthus, brown and yellow	three for 10c.	30
Imperator rubrorum, red	three for 12c.	40
La Candeur, white	two for 5c.	25
Le Blason, rose and white	three for 12c.	40
Mariage de ma Fille, pure white, rose striped	each 5c.	50
Murillo, light rose	each 5c.	50
Peony Gold, yellow and red	three for 10c.	30
Peony Rose, scarlet	two for 5c.	25
Purple Crown, velvety crimson	two for 5c.	25
Purple, white bordered	two for 5c.	25
Regina rubrorum, red, striped with creamy yellow	three for 10c.	35
Rex rubrorum, scarlet	three for 12c.	40
Rhinoceros, purple	three for 10c.	30
Rose Blanche, white	three for 10c.	30
Salvator Rosa, rose	each 6c.	60
Yellow Rose, golden yellow	two for 5c.	25

One bulb each of the above Twenty-two for 75c.

DOUBLE TOURNESOL.		
Orange and Red	three for 12c	40
Yellow	each 7c.	75
PARROT TULIPS.		
Admiral de Constantinople, red	three for 10c.	35
Cafe Brun, rich brown	three for 10c.	35
Lutea, yellow	three for 10c.	35
Perfecta, red striped	three for 10c.	35
Superfine mixed	three for 10c.	30

LATE FLOWERING SHOW TULIPS.		
Bizarres, yellow striped crimson	two for 5c.	25
Violets, whitestriped blue, lilac, etc. two for 5c.		25
Roses, white striped pink, rose, etc. two for 5c.		25
Superfine mixed	two for 5c.	20

MISCELLANEOUS TULIPS.		
Gesneriana, crimson scarlet	three for 10c.	30
Persica, bright yellow	each 5c.	50
Darwin. New race, self colored, three for 10c.		35

UNNAMED TULIPS.		
	Dozen	Per 100
Single Early Superfine mixed colors	\$0 25	\$1 00
Single First Quality mixed colors	20	75
Double Superfine mixed colors	25	1 00
Double First Quality mixed colors	20	85
Parrot Tulips, superfine mixed colors	30	1 60
Bizarres, Violets, and Roses, mixed colors	25	1 00

LILIES.

	Each	Dozen
Lilium auratum, home grown bulbs, sweet scented	\$0 20	\$2 00
Candidum, common white, fragrant	10	1 00
Canadense, scarlet, yellow throat	15	1 25
Croceum, orange, dotted black	15	1 50
Elegans atropurpureum, dark red	15	1 50
Elegans, best light red	15	1 50
Elegans incomparable, blood red	15	1 50
Harrisii, or Easter Lily, pure white	15	1 50
Japonicum longiflorum, white	15	1 50
Japonicum longiflorum, variegated foliage, leaves bordered with white	50	5 00
Kramerii, deep rosy pink	25	2 50
Leichtlinii, canary yellow, spotted red	30	3 00
Pardalimum, yellow and red spotted	20	2 00
Lancifolium (speciosum) rubrum, white suffused with rose, crimson spots	15	1 50
Lancifolium (speciosum) album, white	20	2 00
Lancifolium (speciosum) melpomene, crimson, spotted blood red	20	2 00
Tenuifolium, brilliant scarlet	25	2 50
Tigrinum splendens, tiger lily	10	1 00

	Each	Dozen
Tigrinum fl. pl., double tiger lily	\$0 15	\$1 50
Thunbergianum grandifl'm, dark red	15	1 50
Ungeri, dark pink	50	5 00
For \$1 at single rates purchasers may select to amount of \$1.25.		
For \$2 at single rates purchasers may select to amount of \$2.50.		
DAY LILIES.		
Hemerocallis aurantiaca major, rich orange yellow, perfectly hardy, two for 90 cents		50
Funkia alba, white		20
Hemerocallis flava, canary yellow		25
Japonica, light blue		20
Cœrulea, dark blue		20
Undulata media picta, lavender		25

CALLA LILIES.		
Dry bulbs, 1st size	20	2 00

LILY OF THE VALLEY.		
Vick's Extra Selected	\$3.50 per 100	05 50

ALLIUM.		
	Dozen	100
Allium Neapolitanum	two for 5c.	\$0 20 \$1 00

CHIONODOXA.		
Lucillæ, blue; Sardensis, deep blue; two for 5c.	25	1 25

FREESIAS.		
Choice bulbs	two for 5c.	25 1 00
Monster bulbs	three for 12c.	40 1 50

FRITILLARIA.		
Meleagris, mixed	two for 5c.	25 \$1 25

IRIS.		
Angelica, mixed sorts	three for 10c.	30 1 75
Germanica, finest named	each 5c.	55
" mixed	three for 10c.	30 1 75
Hispanica, mixed	two for 5c.	20 1 00
Kæmpferi, mixed	each 10c.	1 00
Pavonia (Peacock)	each 10c.	75
Persica, dwarf, fragrant, three for 12c.		40 2 00
Susiana major, rose, tinted with brown	each 25c.	2 50
Tuberosa, rich velvet, black markings	each 10c.	75

IXIA.		
Best named varieties (in 10 sorts) three for 12c.	40	
Best mixed varieties	two for 5c.	25 1 00

LEUCOJUM.		
Vernum (Spring Snowflake)	three for 10c.	30 1 50
Æstivum (Summer Snowflake) three for 10c.		35 2 00

MADEIRA VINE.		
Choice tubers	each 10	

OXALIS.		
Bowii, bright rose	two for 5c.	25 1 50
Lutea, yellow	" "	25 1 50
Versicolor, variegated	" "	25 1 50
Multiflora, white	" "	25 1 50
Buttercup, rich yellow	three for 10c.	30 1 75
All colors mixed	two for 5c.	20 1 00

RANUNCULUS.		
Best mixed varieties	two for 5c.	20 1 00

SCILLA.		
Siberica, bright blue	three for 5c.	15 1 00
Campanulata mixed	three for 10c.	25 1 50

SNOWDROPS.		
Single	three for 5c.	15 85
Double	three for 10c.	35 2 00
Elwesii (Elwes' Giant)	two for 5c.	20 1 25

Vick's Bulb Catalogue

for 1898 contains Descriptions of all the Bulbs mentioned in this list. Handsomely illustrated with photographic reproductions from nature. Sent to all bulb customers of 1897 without further notice, and to any others on receipt of name and address.

James Vicks Sons, Seedsmen, Rochester, N. Y.